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Price Five Cents

Warwick Avenue Barn Is Burned

Makepeace Place Is Threatened By Blaze

Firemen Save House But Barn, Garage and Out Buildings Destroyed

Shortly after six o'clock on Christmas night, the Northfield Fire Department responded to a call from the home of Mr. Earle W. Makepeace on Warwick Avenue. The fire was confined to the farm buildings, but threatened to destroy the house until the firemen were able to control the blaze and a shift in the wind directed added them to confine it to outbuildings.

The fire started in the henhouse at the rear of the barn where hams had been smudging during the day. A half hour previous to the discovery of the fire, Mr. Makepeace had found the stove was cold and no evidence of fire.

After the fire department was called, the flames spread to the barn to which the henhouse was attached. Four lines of hose were laid from Sheldon's Pond soon after the firemen arrived.

When the blaze was at its height, the furniture was removed from the house as the flames threatened to spread there. Only the efficient work of the firemen saved that building.

A horse and some chickens were saved from the flames. It is understood that the buildings were covered by insurance, although Mr. Makepeace suffered some loss from uninsured contents including tools and other farm implements.

Mr. Makepeace and his family have unqualified praise for the work of the firemen and the help of neighbors and townspeople who came to their assistance. They wish to express their greatest appreciation and thanks.

Bernardston Couple Invite Hungry To Eat

Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson Use Novel Method Of Securing Christmas Guests

A Bernardston couple have found a novel way of observing such holidays as Thanksgiving and Christmas. They are Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Donaldson, occupants of the old Ryther house on the Brattleboro road. On Christmas morning for the past three years Mr. Donaldson has hung a large sign bearing these words beside the highway opposite his home:

"Merry Christmas. Don't go by here broke or hungry. Stop and have Christmas dinner with us. The Donaldsons, the Ryther house."

The sign is also displayed on Thanksgiving days, and Mr. Donaldson says that those who stop in acceptance of its invitation more than repay him for what they eat in gratitude and stories of their lives and wanderings. Sometimes they stay longer than just an hour or two, as did a young westerner who came along two years ago and remained for several months, paying for his keep by doing odd jobs about the Ryther home. He was a good baseball player and pitched for several semi-professional teams in this vicinity during his stay.

Four Generations At Christmas Celebration

Mr. James Bolton of Winchester Is Oldest Present Great-Grand-Daughter Eighteen Months, Youngest

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Davis of the Barber District entertained a family party on Christmas Day of four generations. Mr. James Bolton, 89, of Winchester, N. H., a Civil War Veteran, was the oldest person present, while the youngest was the eighteen months old great-granddaughter, Miss Natalie Davis. Mr. Bolton's daughter, Mrs. Leon Davis, and his grandson, Mr. Harold Davis, completed the four generations.

A Christmas Dinner was served followed by a party around the Christmas tree. Other guests were present from Boston, Brattleboro, Hinsdale and Winchester.

South Church Notes

Rev. Mary Andrews Conner, Minister.

9:45 A. M. Church School. 10:45 A. M. Church Worship centering around the theme, "At the Cross Roads."

The young people's recreational group will meet Friday, January 5th, instead of Wednesday as heretofore, from seven to nine o'clock.

Rev. Mrs. Conner wishes to express her appreciation to all persons of the other churches who helped to present the Nativity Pageant on Sunday evening. It was well done and left a deep spiritual impression.

Greenfield May Lose Electric Street Car Line

Last Of Western Massachusetts "Trolleys" May Soon Follow To Car Graveyard

The trustees of the Greenfield-Montague Transportation Area have petitioned the selectmen of Greenfield for permission to run buses over the present electric street car routes in the towns of Greenfield and Montague.

Hearings are now being held in both towns to give patrons of the line an opportunity to be heard on their preference in transportation facilities.

The Greenfield-Montague line has had a varied and interesting history. Started a number of years ago as a small system, it reached its pinnacle with the formation of the Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company. This company ran "trolley" cars to Turners Falls, Millers Falls, Montague, Northampton and in the town of Greenfield. Connections were made at Northampton with the local street car line for continued journeys down the valley. Slowly, lines were abandoned until the present company, owned by the towns of Greenfield and Montague, has only the few remaining miles in Greenfield and Turners Falls now being operated.

The Franklin county lines have been prosperous transportation systems in their days. Until a few years ago, trolley car riding was considered to be a common Sunday "outing." Many pleasant memories are associated with the old cars.

Western Massachusetts has suffered badly within the last few years in the decline of street car transportation. Notable among the abandonments was the North Adams-Bennington system of the Berkshire Street Railway Company, subsidiary of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The line cost nearly a million dollars to construct and was operated for only a very few years. Other lines of the Berkshire company have since been abandoned until there are no street cars now in operation in Berkshire County.

Hampshire County has lost most of its trolley lines with the abandonments on the Northampton Street Railway Company. Western Massachusetts can boast of only a few lines in the vicinity of Springfield and Holyoke and, of course, the Greenfield system.

Foreseen in the abandonment of the street cars in Greenfield is a legal tangle over awarding of bus contracts. Whether the existing transportation area controlled by the towns would retain exclusive right to the bus lines is doubtful.

Athol and Orange were without transportation facilities, save infrequent train service, for several weeks after the closing of the Athol-Orange street car line. Several bus companies were refused "best interests of the town" permits to operate because the required local owners. In the final analysis, a Gardner firm received the contract.

It is hoped that the voters of both Greenfield and Montague will endeavor to retain their street cars for a short time as the benefits of bus transportation is still doubtful.

Trinitarian Church Will Have Supper and Program

On Wednesday afternoon, January 10, the Music Committee of the Trinitarian Church will hold a sale of cake, preserves and other home-made dainties in the vestry of the church. A cafeteria supper will be served followed by a general musical program by the choir in the church auditorium under the direction of Prof. Irving J. Lawrence.

There will be no admission charge, but an offering will be taken at the concert in behalf of the music committee of the church.

Johnson-Young Engagement

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Johnson of Northfield have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Louise, to Harold G. Young, son of Mrs. Della G. Young of Longmeadow. Miss Johnson, who has many friends here, is a graduate of Northfield Seminary and of Bay Path Institute in Springfield. Mr. Young is a graduate of the Springfield schools and is employed by an insurance company in Springfield. The young couple are to be married early in the summer according to present plans.

Personals

Mr. and Mrs. George O. Dunnell, Mr. Leon Dunnell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Myron Dunnell and two children, Ariene and Junior, spent Christmas Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Johnson.

Mr. Charles A. Askren, a student at Bay Path Institute in Springfield, is spending the Christmas recess with his mother, Mrs. A. C. Askren of Wana-maker Road.

Miss Gladys Miller has completed a course at Brattleboro Business Institute.

Mr. Richard Miller of Salem was at his home for Christmas.

Employment Increases

Government Projects Aid Many Unemployed

Rip-Rap Work And Warwick Avenue Project Puts Many Men To Work

A large number of citizens have been registered at the town hall the last few days for employment on the various government projects. At the close of office hours on Tuesday 97 Northfield persons had filled out blanks in regard to their qualifications and need for employment. This is larger than estimates made previously by town officials, who have understood that unemployment in Northfield was not general. On Wednesday many reported in addition to those already enrolled and the total will not be known for several days. Among the projects already started and for which men have re-enrolled are barn cleaning work, apple tree pest extermination, and the Warwick road project. Further men have enrolled for the road work and another project is to be inaugurated here.

The Connecticut river banks are to be protected with rip-rap at points where the current threatens to undermine roads and farm lands. Of this menace there is 1,000 feet at Pine Meadow, 4,400 feet between the Schell bridge and the Central Vermont bridge, and 500 feet above the Schell bridge. It is estimated that 175 men may be needed on this project all of whom will be taken, if possible, from Northfield and Gill.

Present estimates are that more than 300 men in all will be registered and at work before the New Year. The project for the employment of women who are self supporting, many of whom have dependents, has begun in the town hall, with a sewing group to make garments.

Pageant Of The Nativity Given In South Church

Three Churches Participate In Pageant Written By Rev. Mary Andrews Conner

A large audience assembled in the South Church Sunday evening to witness the presentation of the story of the Birth of Christ, in the form of a pageant written and arranged by the Rev. Mary A. Conner, pastor of the Church, and participated in by children and adults from the three churches of the town. The aim of the pageant, as announced by Mrs. Conner, was fulfilled by the spirit of worship that marked the spoken word, the singing of hymns and carols, and the tableaux. And this spirit was conveyed to the audience by the simplicity as well as the beauty of the presentation. It was a most fitting and effective reminder of the Holy Night and the coming of Him who holds the supreme place in history and in the hearts of His followers. All who were present are indebted to those who made it possible for an evening well worth while.

Familiar Landmark Is Burned In West Orange

The Waffle Shoppe, a familiar landmark to many Northfield motorists, was burned to the ground last week Thursday in the early evening. The fire was discovered by Mr. Leonard Thompson and Mr. Harry Schouler both of Greenfield, who were checking traffic in that vicinity for the state highway department. They sent word by passing motorists to have the Orange fire department notified.

Two pieces of equipment started for the fire but the ladder truck became disabled in the vicinity of Central Square and the smaller chemical tanks had to be loaded on to the pumper truck which continued to the fire. The blaze was well under way when the firemen arrived but a line of hose was laid to the Shovan ice pond, about one-half mile away, and supplied water to bring the fire under control. A high wind was blowing and sparks were carried for some distance but there were no buildings in the vicinity.

The cause of the fire was undetermined as the family was in Fitchburg at the time but it evidently started in the vicinity of the kitchen. As the building was a wooden structure, it spread rapidly when fanned by the wind. Only a few pieces of furniture were saved and the family dog which was in the cellar, was burned to death, although the cat escaped.

The loss has not been determined but is placed at about \$10,000 by Deputy Chief William A. Hartson of the fire department. A fire truck from the Athol department arrived at the headquarters and was stationed there for the protection of the town while the local apparatus was fighting the fire. The flames of the fire could be seen for a considerable distance and many motorists drove to the scene.

Town Of Gill Receives Federal Aid Allotments

Four Projects On Highways And Women Receive Employment Under CWA

The selectmen, C. O. Bruce, H. B. Barton and G. E. Hastings went to Boston a few days ago to consult the civil works board on projects under the CWA program. Four projects are already begun employing 29 men and two projects for nine women are planned. The road work will begin near the so-called Stratton farm on the River road and extend to the Pig-nash road. It is hoped to improve about seven-tenths of a mile with the \$2408.75 allotted to this project and 15 men are at work.

Six men have been assigned to work on the North school, where new foundations and a cement floor for the basement will be put in. \$1059 has been assigned to this job. There are five men on the tree pest project and three men on the barn sanitation, \$772 is assigned to furnish work for seven women sewing with new material and mending, donated clothing to be given to the needy. The sum of \$192 will be used to clean the libraries and town hall giving work to two women. About 60 men have been registered for work and the women will be registered on Friday.

Dairy Barn Inspection Certificates Distributed

The first certificates of registration under the provisions of the uniform dairy barn inspection law were sent out today by the State Milk Regulation Board to twenty-five dairy farmers who had given special service in passing the law. There are hundreds of others who helped and who worked loyally for this protective measure. Within a few days several thousand more will be mailed in the state and about five thousand more will go to out-of-state farmers who have been inspected.

A certain amount of honor goes along with the receipt of these first certificates for the documents are numbered serially and the numbers are retained year after year so long as the dairymen continue to sell milk in Massachusetts. New certificates will be issued annually but the old number Regulation Board felt that what ever honor and credit comes with these low-number certificates should be given to dairy farmers who did the most to get the law passed.

The Board left the selection of the first twenty-five dairymen to J. C. Cort, Executive Secretary of the Board. Mr. Cort selected a large number of names of Massachusetts farmers who did especially good work in the winter and spring of 1932 and then reduced this number to twenty-five for the first lot of certificates issued. He discussed the method of selecting men who should be given the first certificates with representatives of the Massachusetts Dairymen's Association and others and it was universally agreed that the two men who stood in the front rank were Representative William Casey of Spencer and Representative W. F. Forward of Granby. It was not possible to choose between these men so a coin was tossed by the President of the Dairymen's Association, Harvey G. Turner, and the coin gave certificate No. 1 to Mr. Forward. Mr. Casey will receive certificate No. 2.

Mr. Cort decided that the Dairymen's Association, as the leading sponsors of the uniform dairy barn inspection law, should be recognized so he gave certificates Nos. 3 and 4 to Mr. Turner, President, and Charles E. Shepherd, Secretary of the Association. The members of the legislature were recognized as follows: Senator A. C. Bray of Buckland, Representatives W. A. Akers of Amesbury, Fred B. Dole of Shelburne, J. D. Rolfe of Newbury and E. Hayes Small of Truro.

The remainder of the dairy farmers who were placed in the first twenty-five to receive certificates in recognition of their work for the law were: Charles M. Norris of Westhampton, William H. Howard of North Easton, Dr. W. H. Kingman of East Bridgewater, Lester Allen of Fall River, Isaac Tripp, Jr. of Westport, R. H. Bond & Son of Westwood, A. C. Whittemore of Ashland, Floyd Verrill of Concord, Frederick W. Bowser, Jr. of Woburn (then a member of the legislature), Chauncey Gleason of Brimfield, Darwin Morse of Richmond, C. B. Jordan of Holden and Chester P. Willard of Harvard.

Mrs. Wood Of Farms Is Oldest Member Of Rebekahs

Noble Grand Mrs. Fred W. Kohler and Vice-Grand Mrs. Ethel G. Smith of Sylvia Rebekah Lodge of Greenfield carried a Christmas sunshine box to the oldest member of the local lodge last week. She is Mrs. Hester Ann Wood of Northfield Farms who is in her 97th year.

County Survey Will Be Made

Topographical Survey Will Be First In 50 Years

Franklin County District Survey Preliminaries Finished With Actual Work Beginning In Spring

Topographic surveys of Franklin county, the first made in nearly 50 years, have been started as part of a program of resurveying the entire state. During the past two weeks a group of 15 engineers have been determining base levels in what is known as the Greenfield quadrangle, in the area between South Deerfield and the Vermont line, and between Shelburne Falls and Gill.

Work has just been halted and the engineers transferred to Middleboro and the Cape where winter weather is less severe but in the spring work will be resumed in this section. It is expected that the finished maps, put out by the federal government, will be ready for distribution by the summer of 1935.

Widely used by civil engineers in laying out roads and waterworks, by state or towns in planning civic improvements, and by sportsmen, horsemen and tourists using back roads to carry them to wilder scenery or new adventure, the topographic maps have proved to be in unusual demand since first issued in the early 1890's. The maps, drawn to the scale of an inch to the mile, differ from ordinary maps in showing, by means of contours, hills and valleys. By a glance at the map one can tell at once the ruggedness of the country and the elevation of any particular spot. In addition all public roads, however slightly used, are indicated, as well as all bodies of water and streams, however small. Contour lines, 20 feet apart in the local maps, are printed in brown. Streams and ponds are in blue, and man-made changes, such as roads, railways, streets and even every individual farmhouse, are in black.

The first study of the Greenfield quadrangle was made in 1886 by the United States Geological Survey and the topographic maps in use today have been unchanged since published from the data gathered in 1886-7. At that time elevations were determined by the use of the profile of the Boston & Maine railroad and away from the railway, elevations were determined by the use of the aneroid barometer.

Necessarily the use of the barometer, while at that time the best instrument for the work, had its shortcomings, and today numerous inaccuracies are discovered in the maps. At the same time details of road surveys can be corrected, new roads indicated and man-made changes such as dams and growing towns can be shown on the newer maps. Considering the instruments and the rapidity with which the surveys were made in 1886-7 the maps were unusually able pieces of work, but the passage of nearly 50 years has brought new times and new requirements and the resurvey is being made with the best of modern instruments in an effort to answer these new requirements.

A party of 15 engineers under the supervision of R. G. Clinette, associate geodetic engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, has been engaged in determining elevations for a new map of the area. It is this group that has been at work for the past two weeks determining base elevations at a dozen points in the quadrangle. From these base points, known as bench marks, a crew of topographers next spring and summer will make their full and complete survey. The results and sketches showing their findings will be sent to Washington, D. C., and in the following winter the photo-lithographic maps will be made out and sent back to the surveyors for checking and return with comments. After corrections are made the final engraved maps are completed and ready for public distribution.

The new elevations are determined by spirit-levels employing the latest precision instruments and are carefully checked by what are known as closed circuits. That is, the crew determining elevations works around a circle, and on closing the circle the elevation should be the same for calculations from both directions.

How accurate the work is may be seen from a sample of surveying completed this week. A party worked northward out of Greenfield to the Meadows and to East Shelburne. There a bench mark was set up. Another survey party worked westward through Shelburne, Shelburne Falls and North through Shattuckville and Colrain and back to East Shelburne. The check-up on closing the circuit at East Shelburne showed a variation of only four-tenths of a foot even though one of the survey parties had covered 13 miles before reaching the checking-up point. In another case the variation was only 0.011 foot. Measurements are kept to the thousandth of a foot.

Workers making the elevation surveys are usually in groups of four, one to run the instrument, one to take the readings and two men to handle the poles. Depending on the nature of the country a

Gill School Exercises Enjoyed By Large Group

Feature Of Program Is Play By Children. Gifts Distributed By "Santa Claus"

The Christmas Tree Exercises of the Gill North School, held at the Gill Town Hall last Friday evening, delighted a large audience of parents and friends. The hall was prettily decorated, the stage made a beautiful setting for the program, the first part of which consisted of the song, "We Join Once Again," and the reading of the verses from Luke II: 8-15 by the entire school. This was followed by recitations by Elaine Frans, Stanley Zwyns, Glenn Boyle, and Ellen Barrus. The songs, "We Three Kings of Orient Are," by the boys of the grammar room, "Come with Shepherds Lowly," and "There's a Song in the Air," by the girls of the grammar room, and "Up On the Housetop" by the primary room girls were very well sung. The main feature of the program was the play, "Help Wanted! Mrs. Santa Claus" and was especially well rendered. The principal parts were taken by John Field, as Santa Claus, Marjorie Bogue as Mrs. Santa Claus, Wilfred Maynard as Jack Frost, Elwyn Bogue as Sam Snow, Harrie Ward as Crystal Ice, Mertie Welch as Spirit of Receiving, and Donna Van Valkenburgh as Spirit of Giving. Several carols were sung by a group of fourteen boys and girls. The costumes and a whole program were very pleasing and the teachers deserve much credit for the finished performance of the entertainment. At the conclusion of the exercises, Mr. Rennie Phelps of Northfield, disguised as Santa Claus, kept the children in a gale of laughter as he distributed the oranges, and candy provided for the children by the Parent Teacher Association, and the gifts brought by the children for their companions, teachers, and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Holloway Have Twins on Tuesday

Twins were born on Tuesday morning at the Northfield Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. James Holloway. The twins are a boy and a girl. The mother and babies are reported as doing well.

crew can cover from two to five miles a day. At intervals of approximately three miles along the circuit metal disks are cemented into structures, natural rock ledges or large boulders, and on these disks elevations are taken. The figures of elevation in feet are stamped into the disk with steel dies and when thus determined the disks are termed bench marks. These bench marks are the base points from which the topographers will work next spring.

A few of the newly determined bench marks in this area are: Greenfield, at Cheapside, 189.202 feet elevation; Bank Row underpass, 196.203 feet; East Shelburne, 584.274; Shelburne, 402.304; Conway, 557.664; Shattuckville, 482.259; Colrain, 633.141; Montague, 267.390; Bernardston, 349.632; North Bernardston, 438.798; and Beaver Meadow in Leyden, 749.571.

Similar leveling has been done for the two 13-mile-wide quadrangles to the south of Greenfield, known as the Northampton and the Springfield quadrangles. This completes the leveling for a strip 13 miles wide between Connecticut and Vermont in the Connecticut river valley. Next spring the same leveling crew will return to continue its work in the quadrangles of Warwick, Belchertown, Palmer, Chesterfield and Granville. The Warwick quadrangle includes most of the town of Orange and the Belchertown quadrangle includes a section of Leverett, Shutesbury and New Salem in this county.

The cost of these maps including all charges and field and office overhead approximates \$35 a square mile or around \$7,700 for the 215 to 225 square miles in a single quadrangle. The leveling alone costs about \$11 a linear mile. State and federal governments share the costs equally though the federal governments directs all the work.

Use can be made of the maps to determine the height and fall of rivers, to provide data for forest service, to ascertain the adaptability of slopes for reforestation and for counteracting erosion. There are numerous uses in developing amusement areas, playgrounds or civic projects.

Much more use is made of the maps by state and federal organizations. The recently approved bridge trails in Franklin county follow entirely the roads shown on the topographic maps and the trails themselves were laid out on these maps. One of the most common uses is in that of relocating trunk line highways to take advantage of easy grades, to climb through notches or to wind along riverbeds. Another use is that of discovering areas where streams can be dammed for flood control or power development, or for discovering the possibility of drainage ditches in lowlands. The maps are also of great value in military work both in training and in determining natural features that readily lend themselves to defense.

The Greenfield Recorder-Gazette

North Church Has Musical Program

Xmas Sunday Morning Worship Well Attended

Junior Department Presents Christmas Exercises At Vesper Service in Evening

A musical program was presented at the Christmas Sunday morning services at the Trinitarian Congregational Church under the direction of Prof. Irving J. Lawrence. The complete services were as follows:

Organ Prelude, "Christmas," Ashford.
Anthem, "The Son of God is Come," Wilton.
Carol, "Silent Night! Holy Night!" Gruber.
Invocation, and Lord's Prayer.
Hymn, No. 102, "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," Willis.
Anthem, "The Home of God," Heyser.

Carol, "God Rest You Merry Gentlemen," Old English.
Scripture Reading.
Duet, "Come Unto Him," (Messiah), Handel.

Announcements and Offering.
Offertory, "The Angel's Song," Henrich.

Carol, "Away in a Manger," Martin Luther.
Hymn, No. 95, "O Come, All Ye Faithful," Cantus Deivise.
Christmas Message.

Anthem, "The Birthday of a King," Neidlinger.
Carol, "There's a Song in the Air," Harrington.

Anthem, "In Bethlehem's Crowded Inn," Spence.
Hymn, No. 101, "Joy to the World," Handel.

Benediction.
Organ Postlude, "Christmas March," Merkel.

At the evening Vesper services, the junior department presented Christmas exercises with the following program:

Song, "Crown Him King," Choir and Children's Chorus.
Salute to Christian Flag, Junior Department.

Kindergarten Class.
Song, Mrs. Lazzelle's Class.
Exercise, Priscilla Porter's Class.

Exercises, Primary Class.
Scripture, Mrs. Fitts' boys.
Song, "Christmas Bells," Children's Chorus.

Exercise, Genevieve Alexander's Girls.
Song, Miss Hatch's Girls.
Scripture Reading, Mrs. George's Boys.

Song, "Star of Morning," Children's Chorus.
Exercise, The Cradle of the King, Children of Junior Department.

Song, "Come All Ye Faithful," Choir and Children's Chorus.

Rural Carrier Receives Surprise Christmas Gift

Farms Patrons Give Henry Johnson Gold Ring With Ruby Setting

Henry Johnson, rural carrier on Route 1, had a genuine surprise on Christmas Day when he received from his patrons at Northfield Farms, a valuable gold ring with a beautiful ruby setting.

The gift was kept a complete secret and was one of the presents given from the family Christmas tree. Mr. Johnson places immeasurable value upon the gift as it comes from patrons and friends whom he holds in high esteem.

Locals

Christmas guests in town included Miss Mary Callaghan of Boston at her home on Warwick Avenue, Miss Nellie Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Anderson at Mr. J. M. Anderson's. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Danforth and son and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Turner and daughter at Mr. E. M. Morgan's. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Pomeroy and Mrs. Naah of Northampton at Mr. H. R. Gould's, and Miss Bernice Webster of New York at her home on Main street.

The dancing class which is held in Library Hall on Monday nights is postponed until January 8.

Among those who spent Christmas out of town were Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Kidder at Keene, N. H., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. McNeil with friends in Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Miner and daughter, and Mrs. W. B. Dresser at Mr. W. H. Dresser's in Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Spring at Mr. Nelson Spring's in Millers Falls, and Mrs. Annie Casey with her children in Greenfield.

The rural mail carrier at South Vernon wishes to express his appreciation of the kindness and help of his good neighbors and friends on his route during the blizzard of Tuesday and Wednesday.

Things Science Discovered in 1933. How to Take Photographs Dark Rooms and Many Other Useful Discoveries Related in the American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed With the December 31 Boston Sunday Advertiser. Adv.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Weir's Conflict With National Labor Board—Johnson Plans Realignment of Code Authorities—Insull's Son and Others Indicted in Indiana.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WHAT action, if any the NRA and the national labor board would take in the case of the Weirton Steel company was unrevealed by the authorities.



E. T. Weir

E. T. Weir, chairman of the board of the company, maintained that he was loyal to the President's recovery program but insisted that the labor board had no right to coerce or abrogate the election of employees' representatives that was held at the Weirton plant. The successful candidates were hand-picked, and so were those who were defeated, all being "company men."

Members of the workers' union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, did not appear on the ballots. Union representatives charged that workers were threatened with loss of their jobs if they didn't vote, and said many of the men deliberately spoiled their ballots.

There were ugly threats that if the government did not act the workers would begin to "take things apart."

"We are putting our faith in President Roosevelt and the NRA," said one of the union leaders. "They've promised to see this case through. Well, if they don't then we'll be forced to take things into our own hands. Because we're going to win this fight."

Thomas E. Millisop, assistant to President Williams, said the only way the government would be allowed to enter the matter was on the strength of a court order.

"We are for the NRA," he said, "but there are some parts of the recovery law which frankly we do not like. It's no secret that Weirton Steel is opposed to a closed shop, which is what the labor provisions of the act mean. Nor is it any secret that we do not intend to recognize the Amalgamated."

He still insisted that the "company union" was not a company union at all but an association of employees' representatives chosen by free and untrammelled ballot by the workers.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, refused to comment on published reports that President William Green of the American Federation of Labor will demand a clear cut statement from the recovery administration and the national labor board outlawing company financed unions.

Green said that on September 20 he had filed many affidavits with the recovery authorities charging that corporations in every section of the country were violating the NRA labor provision by company union activities. He charged no action had been taken against these corporations.

GENERAL JOHNSON has mapped out a new alignment of code authorities in order to provide more effective representation of consumers' interests. His plan is to place on every code authority one NRA representative selected by the administrator. This representative will be assisted by two "advisors," one drawn from the ranks of labor, and nominated by the labor advisory board of NRA, and the other to be nominated by the consumers advisory board.

An important part of Johnson's announcement was that he proposes to give the NRA representatives on each code authority a veto power over any of the actions the authority may elect to take.

In other words, in the "self government" of each industry, which the general has often discussed as his aim, a code authority may decide to take some step with respect to prices, or production, or wages. If it suits the NRA representative, it will be put into effect; otherwise he can veto the action.

The administrator also announced the appointment of Leon Henderson of the Russell Sage foundation, New York, and S. J. Schlink, a director of the Consumers' Research bureau, as special assistants in the consumers division of the NRA. He emphasized that Mrs. Mary Rumsey, society woman who heads the consumers advisory board, would retain her present post.

throughout the world. He also reported that, in line with the administration's economy program, he had brought about drastic reorganization in his department and had cut expenditures 28.8 per cent compared with those of the previous year.

Secretary Wallace reported the 1933 farm income at \$6,100,000,000, against \$5,148,000,000 last year; exclusive of \$300,000,000 in crop reduction benefits to be paid by the government before the end of the year.

ONE of the encouraging signs of the times is the decision of the Van Swearingen railroads to purchase \$25,000,000 worth of rolling stock, this being the biggest order for equipment authorized in many years. The purchases will be financed by the PWA. The railroads will buy the equipment with the proceeds of a 4 per cent fifteen-year trust certificates sold to the government. In this way the government will obtain security for its loan without receiving as collateral bonds or other evidences of mortgaged indebtedness. By contrast, the RFC demands bonds as security where possible. The roads are the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Nickel Plate and the Erie.

GRAND jury investigation of the affairs of the Northern Indiana Public Service company resulted in the returning of indictments at Crown Point, Ind., against Samuel Insull, Jr., and other officials of the company, including Morse Dell Plain, its president. It is charged that the company's treasury was looted for the benefit of Insull holding companies.



Samuel Insull, Jr.

The report of the grand jury included these accusations: That a bookkeeping error of \$10,000,000 was purposely made to deceive the Indiana public service commission and justify high rates for service.

That huge expense account for certain officials, covering trips to California and Atlantic City and the sending of vast quantities of flowers to hotels, were an unjustified charge against Northern Indiana Public Service.

That properties, in many instances worthless and without exception worth far less than the value charged, were transferred to the treasury of Northern Indiana through a system of interlocking directorates. This was done, the report declared, to "milk Northern Indiana Public Service of surplus earnings."

That the funds and assets of the operating company are still being "constantly depleted by the domination of Midland Utilities and other parent organizations of the Insull group."

The investigation was given its start when Howard W. Duncan, former assistant treasurer of Northern Indiana, confessed he had embezzled \$132,000 of the company's money and lost it on the race horses. Duncan pleaded guilty to the theft of \$1,500. He offered to tell the inside story of the Insull high finance and was allowed to do so. The investigators then followed out the lines he laid down for them to follow.

THE government of Greece notified Samuel Insull that he would have to leave that country when his residence permit expired on December 31, but when the American fugitive pleaded illness he was granted an extension of the permit to January 31. Insull has no consular status as an American citizen, his passport having been revoked. Where he can go with safety is a puzzle, for the United States has extradition treaties with all countries bordering Greece and presumably he would be nabbed as soon as he entered any of them.

The government in Washington has instituted proceedings to collect from Insull, his wife and his son \$221,000 in income taxes.

WHEN President Roosevelt's pet project in the Tennessee valley is far enough advanced to manufacture electric power it is going to produce a lot of it, and consumers will be needed. So, to create a market for this energy, the President has set up a million dollar mortgage loan corporation, using public works funds, and directed it to finance electric appliance purchases in the Tennessee region. Cheap credit will be extended to all home owners and residents within the Tennessee Valley Authority area for this purpose.

Manufacturers of electrical household goods are enthusiastic over

the prospect of having the government furnish funds with which their products can be bought. Stephan T. Early, secretary to the President, said in an official explanation of the order.

TIBET'S supreme religious and civil ruler, the dala lama, died in Lhasa, and a Bengal correspondent says it is reported he was poisoned. This powerful priest was regarded by Buddhist Asia as the reincarnation of a long dead Buddha and was worshiped as a deity. In his sixty years he had many adventures. When the British opened up Tibet in 1904 he fled to Mongolia. Five years later he returned to Lhasa but was quickly driven out by the Chinese and took refuge in India. In 1912 the Tibetans ousted the Chinese and established their independence and the dala lama went back and resumed his place as ruler of the country.

ALEJANDRO LERROUX is premier of Spain again, having succeeded Diego Martinez Barrios, who was made vice president of the new cabinet and minister of war. Lerroux said he was "pleased" with the ministry he had got together and that its formation of members of the left, the right and the center parties was compatible with the complexion of the new parliament, which is dominated by conservatives.

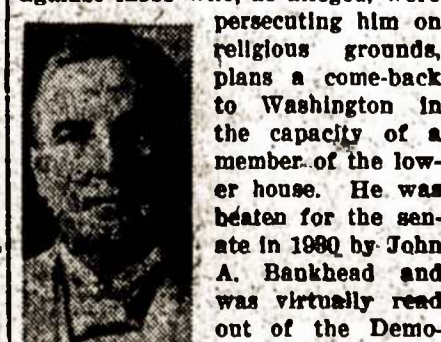
APPOINTMENT of Hiroshi Saito as the new Japanese ambassador to the United States was confirmed by the cabinet in Tokyo. The foreign office there cabled instructions for him to proceed at once to Washington from The Hague, where he has been serving as minister to the Netherlands.

PEACE, for the time being, has come to the Gran Chaco, for Paraguay and Bolivia agreed to a truce and their warfare in the jungle region was stopped. This was arranged by the League of Nations commission with the backing of the delegates to the Pan-American conference in Montevideo. Negotiations for a permanent settlement of the long conflict were proceeding in the Uruguayan capital. Secretary of State Hull was given much of the credit for bringing about the armistice.

FRENCH police broke up what they asserted was an international espionage ring and arrested ten persons as spies. Among them are Robert Switz and his wife of East Orange, N. J. The authorities said the gang was working for no particular nation.

TWO of America's most popular and widely read novelists died on the same day in New York. Louis Joseph Vance, author of many tales of mystery, was found dead in a blazing arm chair in his apartment, the fire having apparently been set by a dropped cigarette. Robert W. Chambers, writer of best sellers for nearly forty years and noted especially for his novels of American history, passed away after an operation for an intestinal disorder from which he had suffered for several months.

TOM HEFLIN of Alabama, who used to entertain the senate and the country with his long diatribes against those who, he alleged, were persecuting him on religious grounds, plans a comeback to Washington in the capacity of a member of the lower house. He was beaten for the senate in 1900 by John A. Bankhead and was virtually read out of the Democratic party the year before by the state executive committee because he took the stump against Alfred E. Smith in 1928.



Thomas Heflin

Now Tom announces that he is a primary candidate for congressman from the Fifth district because he thinks the Democratic party is weak in debating ability. He says he will "help the President to obtain legislation that will take the control of the money supply out of the hands of those who produce panics every ten or twelve years." Mr. Heflin is concededly an able debater, but he may find the lower house less patient with his lengthy speeches concerning himself and his persecution complex than was the senate.

CHARGES against William G. Donne, Illinois manager of the Home Owners' Loan corporation, resulted in the acceptance of his resignation by the corporation board, after he had been heard in Washington. Various accusations of fraud and favoritism were made against Donne, who was backed by the Illinois Democratic organization. It was predicted his removal would have a serious political flare-back in the state.

COLONEL AND MRS. LIND-BERGH ended their long flying tour of foreign lands when they arrived at Miami, Fla., from the Dominican republic. They took off soon after for New York. Their trip took them twice across the Atlantic ocean, and to four continents and thirty nations.

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Howe About:

The Mother-in-Law Not Soldiers Alone Silerius and His Wives

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By ED HOWE

IN MY town there is much amusement and gossip because of the manner in which a shrewd old woman is fattening a young man, in the hope he will marry her daughter. And in case she is able to bring the marriage about, every one says she will promptly ditch her husband and son, and go to live with the son-in-law, who has every mark of being a good provider easily managed. . . . Every woman with a daughter considers the possible old age haven the daughter's marriage may provide; so, in selecting the candidate, the mother is often more particular than the daughter. . . . The mother-in-law is often laughed at, but her victories are many.

The young men who were drafted to serve as soldiers in the late World war often tell of the great sacrifices they made. In some instances, these were truly great, as many were killed and wounded.

But the soldiers should remember, in fairness, the sacrifice made by those too old or young to be drafted, and thus escaped military service. There is not a single inhabitant of the United States who has not been greatly punished by the war. Millions have lost employment formerly steady and remunerative; other millions have lost their fortunes; so many formerly prominent and well-to-do have lost everything that the book called "Who's Who in America" is now referred to as "Who's Through in America."

Possibly more people have committed suicide because of the depression following the war than were killed in battle on the American side; the number of suicides has at least been very great and pitiful.

Let no one suppose the suffering and loss in the war was confined to the soldiers. One result is that our once proud country is humbled to its knees; the rich Americans have become beggars, the proud people formerly called smart Yankees have been exposed as great and helpless dunces.

Let the old soldiers mercifully remember the ragged crowd of whom they are demanding pensions.

Grotius, who wrote an introduction of the memoirs of Silerius, had long been the intimate friend of the author. During the most exciting days in the history of Rome, and when Silerius was prominent in army and senate Grotius was associated with him both as soldier and statesman, though in less distinguished positions.

Grotius says it was occasionally charged against Silerius that he was bitter toward women because he had never known a perfect and enduring love. Remarkably this criticism, Silerius once said to Grotius "I have known the love of five women as perfect as exists; the sex has nothing to offer I have not known. With some dozens of others I have had the average experience; with a few, excessive misfortune. Women on the whole treated me well; no one knows better their strength or their weakness. Such criticism of the sex as I offer is only the criticism I direct at myself; at all members of the human family, in the hope that we may improve our weaknesses, and increase our peace and our comforts."

I am surprised anyone ever dares appear on rostrum or in newspaper columns to tell people what to do. "That man tell me!" the people say; "I can tell him." . . . I rarely advise people as to what they should do or think; only what I have found it best to think and do, and why.

Such amiability as a man is able to acquire in middle age he should make an effort to retain in age. . . . "Crabbed age" is an old expression; meaning cross-grained, perverse, cantankerous. Long association with culture should do more for an old man than raw nature does for an old dog.

Brigham Young said he loved the Lord, loved his people, loved to do good—and when he made all his wives cry by taking another wife, called that love. . . . I do not know exactly what the word means, but it doesn't mean what is attributed to it by Mormons, playwrights, or young men when they go to see the girls. In describing love the dictionary reverses itself several times.

An actress, now old and poor, says that at one time during the days of her prosperity she had the families of eleven relatives dependent on her. . . . Even at that she might have saved something for her old age. She confessed, also, that once when playing in the West she became lonesome for a pet dog left in New York, and paid \$2,200 for a special train to bring the animal to California.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruchart

Washington.—The Roosevelt administration suddenly has taken on renewed interest in development of bases for trade between the United States and other nations, and thus, for the first time, it seems to appear that a very definite trend has been set up to take care of our surplus farm crops and our surplus manufactured products. How far it will extend is a question that none can answer at this time, but the situation and the circumstance certainly constitute a factor that should be examined in a larger sense than piece-meal discussion because of the far-reaching effect that conceivably will flow from the course upon which the government seems to be traveling.

Seek Trade Outlets

International trade has been a subject about which too many high-sounding phrases have been grouped. Individuals in the interior, for example, were too prone to pass it by as having no effect on them, whatever their calling in life may have been. Such is distinctly not the case. It has a direct bearing on the success of a farmer as it has a direct effect on the success of a manufacturer. In each instance, the benefits or the damages flow on through the various lines of commerce and industry and into the lives of all. That is why, in my opinion, the trend that now appears to be developing is a matter of concern to the humblest laborer and of great consequence to the agricultural areas of our country.

In a speech at the recent Pan-American conference at Montevideo, Cordell Hull, secretary of state, observed that "international trade is hopelessly clogged with prohibitions, embargoes, quotas and other arbitrary restrictions." Thereupon, he proposed concerted action to do away with those barriers to trade among nations.

Secretary Hull offered several propositions to the statesmen assembled at Montevideo and initiated numerous discussions privately along the lines of elimination of trade barriers. But the secretary talked about "multilateral treaties," agreements between many nations, and appears to be carrying on that policy. Here in Washington, however, we are repeatedly told that multilateral treaties are impossible of consummation. President Roosevelt thinks that there are few possibilities in that direction, and he is talking about treaties between pairs of countries. For example, a commercial agreement between the United States and England, or France, or the Argentine, or some other nation with which the United States engages in heavy international trade.

It is yet too early to tell which way we are headed. Likewise, none can foresee whether the bilateral agreements or the multilateral pacts will work to our best advantage. Nothing can be more certain, however, than that there will be a lot of discussion in congress as it gets under way, and I believe it is equally certain that there will be a lot of debate by members of the house and senate who will be wholly uninformed as to the meaning of their words.

But let us examine the two types of treaties. The multilateral agreement obviously contemplates concessions on the part of every nation that becomes a signatory to it, but in reaching that accord the nations figure out what they can gain before they give up anything. Such a treaty runs smack into the long-time policy of the United States. Our nation has always attempted to protect its wage earners, its agriculture and its other industries against the products of other countries where wages are low, where the standard of living is far below that upon which we insist. So multilateral treaties are regarded by our school of thought in this country as a challenge to our national life.

Two Types of Treaties

The bilateral treaty contemplates an arrangement whereby, if the theory is carried to an extreme, each of the two countries paired in the agreement will seek to balance the trade in commodities. For instance, if the United States and Poland were to agree on certain trade concessions and sign a treaty, the United States would be unrestricted as long as the American government allowed all of the Polish products to come into this country on an unrestricted basis. That is the theory. In practice I am told it would not work out that way.

To use Poland as an example again: it seems to be more than likely that Poland might say to the United States, "we will allow only so much of the American purchases to come into our country as will equal American purchases here." If that attitude were assumed by Poland and the United States were to agree, our exports to Poland would have to be reduced. Normally, we ship to Poland almost five

times as much as we buy from Poland.

The effect is obvious. It would mean strangulation of trade between nations.

On the other hand, there is that balance of trade idea on which some authorities rely to force open doors that are now partially closed. If Poland could be persuaded to buy more from the United States than has been the case, of course, the result will be advantageous to our side.

Barred by Tariff

There can be no doubt that high tariff rates hold out some foreign products. That is the purpose. The multilateral treaties, it appears from explanations given me, will cut down some of those rates, while the bilateral treaties may also strike the rates, but are more naturally directed toward removal of other obstructions. Bilateral treaties conceivably can be carried so far that the United States will be trading only with those countries willing to sign such agreements and limit themselves on the sources of supply.

The natural assumption to be drawn from the various aspects of the new trend, it seems to me, is that an attempt is being made to get away from the high tariff policy which has been an issue between the Democratic and Republican political parties so many years. My own conviction is that it cannot be accomplished; that 'world conditions are such as to make it impossible for the United States to let down any barriers now stopping the potential flood of foreign products, and that adoption of such a course will eliminate some of our own institutions and make further inroads into what is left of agriculture.

If one is willing to concede that our nation, or the majority of its people, favor the protection policy, then I gather that the job to which most attention ought to be paid is that of finding markets in this country for foreign products that do not compete, or do not seriously damage our own economic structure. If attention is given to that end, economists who are not politically minded tell me that outlets will be opened abroad for American-made goods. We will have our coffee, our rubber, our bananas, our cork, and a score of other things, and we will pay for them. So it is with some other peoples. They will have our cotton, our tobacco, our canned fruit, and so on, and they are willing to pay for them. It surely is made to appear, therefore, that the government is not attempting to increase trade in one way that it could be done, namely, help the foreigners increase their markets here for the things we do not produce.

Centralized Information

There has been considerable adverse comment aroused in Washington to the action of the administration in organizing what it calls a "national executive council."

The President, in announcing formation of the council, explained that there were so many governmental agencies of nationwide scope that it seemed advisable to formulate a program by which individuals everywhere could go to a single center in their county and obtain information. He pointed out how wheat farmers or cotton farmers required advice on acreage reduction problems, how the national recovery administration reached into hundreds of cities and towns, how farm owners wanted to know how to proceed with their applications to borrow under the farm credit act, how home owners in small and large towns would always have problems to discuss in connection with home loans, and various other phases of normal and emergency governmental activity. The President thought it was a fine move to concentrate in one place all information respecting these matters.

The row in the agricultural adjustment administration that preceded the transfer of G. N. Peek, administrator, to new duties in charge of export trade promotion apparently left an unpleasant taste in the mouths of some farm leaders. Reactions have come from various sections of the country. Representatives and senators, returning from their homes for the new session, brought back many blistering remarks about the fuss between Mr. Peek and Secretary Wallace and Assistant Secretary Tugwell of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Peek always has been interested in agriculture because it was his business to be while he was head of the great Moline Plow company and other farm implement enterprises. But he apparently was unable to convince Messrs. Wallace and Tugwell that he was on the right track in the way he administered the adjustment act.

To use Poland as an example again: it seems to be more than likely that Poland might say to the United States, "we will allow only so much of the American purchases to come into our country as will equal American purchases here." If that attitude were assumed by Poland and the United States were to agree, our exports to Poland would have to be reduced. Normally, we ship to Poland almost five

This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

One Billion for Farmers. French Hunger Army. Three Earnest Prayers.

Mr. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, has cheering information. Receipts of farmers have increased during the past year one thousand million dollars and that does not include three hundred million dollars earned by farmers for reducing crops, plowing under cotton, refraining from wheat planting, etc. Only results count, and apparently the President is getting them.

Secretary Wallace "indorses controlled inflation, as a means of promoting social justice, through fairer distribution of national income."

Some will ask just what is controlled inflation? And exactly what is "social justice?"

This nation is not made up of two classes, an upper, that inflicts social injustice, and a lower that endures the injustice.

The very rich man of yesterday is the poor man of today jumping out of the window. The individual suffering "social injustice" of five years ago may now be managing a gold mine.

Wouldn't it be a good idea simply to encourage ability now as in the past, with adequate rewards, while arranging by "inflation" or any other contraption, not to let any starve, regardless of ability, if they are willing to work?

Uncle Sam, still buying gold, raises the price once more from \$34.01 to \$34.06. Mr. Morgenthau says gold buying has caused a five and one-half per cent rise in commodity prices, and "I'm satisfied."

Everybody will be satisfied if the finding of jobs continues, and distribution of money with which to pay the higher prices. There is no doubt that the country as a whole feels much better than it did. Many cities report the best Christmas shopping season since 1928.

While other countries have gone through serious after the war troubles, millions in England, on the whole, more millions in America on a disguised dole, France has been the most prosperous of nations.

Now even in France distress and hunger at last appear. Photographs of a great army of "hunger marchers" merging on Paris from all parts of France show many of the marchers carrying shoes tied around their necks to save the shoes.

It is a depressing sight, yet, viewed historically, how encouraging there was a day in France, before the Revolution got rid of the kings and the parasite nobility, when semi-starvation was the normal condition among French peasants.

The "Jacquerie," ferocious uprising of peasants, was a frantic protest against hunger. Miserable peasants taxed for the benefit of royalty, and nobility, were not allowed to kill, much less eat, the deer and wild boars that destroyed their crops. It was even necessary during a plague to forbid survivors to eat the corpses of those that died of the plague.

Educated Frenchmen, which means 999 out of every 1,000, know that today's hunger strike, the warmly dressed, Frenchmen carrying or wearing substantial hobnail shoes, would have seemed like a prosperity procession in France before the Revolution.

Read Taine's "Ancient Regime."

The French "Black Squadron" of 28 army fighting planes is flying back from North Africa across the Mediterranean to France.

This is not particularly good news for Mr. Hitler or anybody who objects to French domination of Western Europe. If a "Black Squadron" of 28 planes can fly over the Mediterranean Sea and far over Africa on a "test flight of inspection," lasting weeks, what could one or two thousand of the gigantic French air fleet do on a different kind of flight to the cities of an enemy country?

It is no exaggeration to say that if France declared war on any country of Western Europe, in the morning, all the cities of that country could be laid waste the same evening.

The American writer has said that on every Thanksgiving two prayers should be offered, one of gratitude for the Atlantic Ocean, another of gratitude for the Pacific Ocean.

A third prayer should be added from now on, an earnest prayer for a United States air fleet, capable of protecting from attack via the Atlantic or the Pacific.

Flying is real, at least for the Lindberghs. They return from a five months of flight investigating airways across the Atlantic. The journey took them to Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Denmark, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Sweden, Norway, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Azores, Spanish Gold Coast, Cape Verde Islands, British Guiana, Brazil, Trinidad, Puerto Rico and San Domingo. In all, they flew more than 20,000 miles and without trouble. An airplane seems to do what Colonel Lindbergh wants it to do.

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Feed Cols Well in Cold Weather

Grain, Supplemented With Clover or Alfalfa Hay, Is Good Plan.

By Prof. M. W. Harper, New York State College of Agriculture—WNU Service.

Feed colts well during winter; what is saved in feed is sacrificed many times in the final usefulness of the horse.

During the first and second winter colts should be fed grain twice a day—in the morning and in the evening. A good grain mixture for draft colts consists of 30 pounds of crushed oats, 30 pounds of wheat bran, 30 pounds of cracked corn, and 10 pounds of linseed oil meal. This should be supplemented with properly cured clover or alfalfa hay.

For colts of the light breeds, such as trotters and saddlers, cracked corn should be limited and mixed hay or early-cut, properly cured timothy is probably better than legume hay. The grain mixture should be liberally fed, the proper amount to be determined by the need of the individual colt.

In addition to grain and hay, sheat oats will prove beneficial. Placing a supply of roughage in a covered rack in the exercise lot is a good plan. Ice and snow are poor substitutes for drinking water.

Young horses may be expected to thrive when they are bountifully nurtured with proper grain and forage and are given facilities for exercise.

Newly Born Calves Must Be Given Special Care

During the winter time, newly born calves should be kept away from drafts in the stable in order to avoid colds and pneumonia, warns a writer in the *Prairie Farmer*. Leaving the calf with its mother during the colostrum period, which is about four days, will make it more resistant to sickness. After the period with the mother, the calf may be fed from a bucket, three or four times a day for a few days, and then twice a day as the calf grows older.

With a bucket-fed calf the greatest cause of digestive disturbances is irregularity in amount of milk, time of feeding and temperature of the milk—that is, outside of drafts and dirty milk buckets.

After four or five weeks the calf may be changed from whole milk to skim-milk, taking about seven days to make the change. Good quality legume hay and a grain mixture of coarsely ground corn and oats, with some bran and oilmeal added, should be placed before the calf. It will learn to eat in a very short time. Fresh water and salt should be accessible at all times. Milk may be discontinued at the age of six months.

Locate Ice Houses and Pits on the Hillside

Where natural ice may be harvested economically and easily, farmers in locating ice houses and ice pits can often take advantage of hills, trees or buildings which afford protection against hot winds and direct sunlight, and thus reduce melting losses, says John T. Bowen of the bureau of agricultural engineering, United States Department of Agriculture. To facilitate drainage the ground should be porous and slope from the building.

On a dairy farm, a vestibule and cooling room are desirable features of the ice house, which should be convenient to the dairy house. On a general farm, the ice house should be convenient to the residence.

Small houses on farms using natural ice can be used to store a season's supply for household purposes, and on farms using manufactured ice to store a supply sufficient to save frequent trips to the ice plant.

Don't Feed Whole Soy

The problem of soft pork has been a serious one for certain hog producing sections for many years, notes the *Prairie Farmer*. Some markets get a large proportion of these hogs and necessarily buy on a lower price range than the markets of the corn belt. In recent years soybeans have been introduced into the corn belt, and because of low prices many farmers feed them to hogs. Soybeans contain a high percentage of oil, and this oil causes soft pork. While soybeans are valuable as a hog feed for their high protein content, they should not be fed to hogs that will be marketed. Feeding of the meal after the oil is removed is safe and does not cause soft pork.

Cutting Alfalfa

At Iowa State college it has been found that more alfalfa hay is secured in that state from two cuttings than from three. To allow the hay to become so mature, however, increases the amount of leaf spot, which in turn reduces the number of leaves left on plants when they are cut. For this reason two cuttings usually will not provide the best quality hay. The best time to cut alfalfa is when it is one-fourth to one-third in bloom. Four cuttings a year will usually kill the stand in two years.

Winter Good Time to Make Repairs

Farm Machinery Protection Important; Saves Time in Spring.

By D. S. Weaver, Agricultural Engineer, North Carolina State College, WNU Service.

Repairs made to farm machinery when there is plenty of time and when the work may be done systematically will be more satisfactory than when attempted during the busy and rush of spring work.

With all field work over, farmers have the opportunity to check their equipment and to make all necessary repairs. Valuable hours next spring may be saved this winter by replacing broken or worn parts, by tightening nuts, screws or clamps, or by painting and greasing exposed metal to preserve it from rust. Sometimes, replacement parts may not be secured at the local store. If these parts are ordered now, time will be saved in the spring.

Old cylinder oil, kept in a can and applied with a brush makes a good anti-rust coating for all bright metal parts, such as plow bottoms, cultivator shovels and the like.

Not only do plows need attention but disk harrows may be put in shape. The mowing machine is always neglected until it is needed, and this machine should have a thorough overhauling this winter.

The farm wagon stands tremendous abuses, and to prevent costly breakdowns, it should be examined for weak and broken parts. A coat of paint on the wheels as well as the gear and box will be well worth while.

Most of these repair jobs may be done during the cold winter days. A complete list should be made of all repairs needed and parts to be ordered for each machine. When all the material is assembled the repair work can be started.

Snow Fences Will Hold Moisture Through Winter

The lack of soil moisture very seriously injures the growth and reduces the yield of garden and field crops in many sections. The use of a temporary snow fence or a permanent hedge or tree planting to catch the drifting snow and hold it on garden patches will often greatly increase the amount of water in the soil.

It is a rather common sight in summer to see much better crops where snow fences stood than on the rest of the field from which the snow was blown. Alfalfa, for instance, on the leeward side of the snow fences may yield two or three times more than the rest of the field. The obvious explanation for this is the extra amount of water which accumulated from the snow-drift.

A good snow fence or hedge in the course of the winter months will often catch as much as five to six feet of snow which is the equivalent of five or six inches of rainfall. This is enough moisture, if properly conserved, to be of a very material benefit to crops—Successful Farming.

Marketing Cattle

When to market cattle is a question that puzzles beef feeders, according to W. H. Peters, chief in animal husbandry, University farm, St. Paul, who says the condition of the cattle is the best guide. "Marketing the cattle fully finished and then selling them will probably be the most satisfactory plan, just as it has generally been. In the past," Mr. Peters says, "the feeder who has either made the most money or lost, the least has been the man who fed his cattle until they were fully fat enough to fulfill the requirements of the market and then sold them without delay. With the present large supply of cattle of all kinds in the country and the large number being fattened, it is doubtful if a sharp rise in prices will be possible during the coming early summer."

Agricultural Cullings

It costs an average of 7 cents a mile to operate farm trucks in Illinois.

Area planted to potatoes in Ohio in recent years has averaged about 110,000 acres.

A cord of good seasoned hardwood will give about as much heat as a ton of good coal.

There are 4,500 vocational agriculture schools in the United States employing 8,000 teachers.

Ohio's tobacco crop is estimated at 33,000,000 pounds, as compared to 55,000,000 pounds a year ago.

From Grant county (Wis.) a report from Chester White breeders sets a new record of 64 pigs in four litters.

Wisconsin produces 61 per cent of the nation's cheese. Last year's Wisconsin production amounted to 285,911,000 pounds.

The application of 50 to 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre has doubled and sometimes tripled the yield of grass on Wisconsin pastures.

POULTRY FACTS

FINISHED TURKEYS BRING TOP PRICES

Last Pounds Added by Birds Most Expensive.

With more than half of the annual turkey crop being marketed according to grudea, growers must have their birds well grown and finished to secure the highest prices, points out O. C. Ufford, extension poultryman for the Colorado Agricultural college.

Although turkeys make more rapid and profitable gains when properly fed than any class of live stock, the last pounds put on during the finishing period are the most expensive, he adds. Thus it pays to keep the young birds growing properly on a well-balanced ration.

A recommended growing mixture consists of 40 pounds of fine yellow cornmeal, 20 pounds of bran, 20 pounds of shorts or middlings, 15 pounds of meat meal or meat scraps, 4 pounds of steamed bone meal and 1 pound of salt. Ground wheat may be substituted for both the bran, shorts or middlings.

Plenty of green feed should be included with the above ration, and milk for the birds to drink along with the mash if it is available. Any grains may be fed along with the mixture and drinking water should not be neglected.

Very little special fattening is necessary when a growing mixture is fed during the growing period. The finishing period should start four to six weeks before marketing. No radical changes in the feeding program should be made.

It is suggested that 100 pounds of ground yellow corn be added to 100 pounds of the growing mash for fattening turkeys. The flock should have this before them at all times. Do not attempt to feed grains to which the birds have not been accustomed. If the flock has been allowed unlimited range, do not confine it for fattening. It takes 3½ to 4 pounds of feed to produce 1 pound of gain during the growing period, but 6 to 7 pounds of feed for 1 pound of gain at finishing.

Pullorum Test Popular; Plan Highly Efficient

The simple and cheap stained-antigen test for pullorum disease of poultry, devised by scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is increasing in popularity after three years of successful use by poultrymen and state authorities. In the last year more than 1,000,000 hens were tested by the new method, which requires no laboratory equipment, at a cost of about two cents a head. Seven new establishments received permits this year from the secretary of agriculture to manufacture the antigen, making a total of 28 plants now turning it out.

Since the new test is highly efficient in identifying hens infected with pullorum, scientists look for rapid progress in eliminating diseased stock, thus affording better eggs for hatching. Of approximately 1,000,000 eggs hatched in the United States each year, about 100,000,000 produce chicks infected with pullorum disease. If all breeding flocks were tested this loss could be reduced considerably.

Oyster Shell Feeding

The theory that oyster shell feeding causes the hens to drink too much water and therefore causing watery whites is without foundation. "Watery whites" do not contain any more water or less solids than the regular quality eggs. If hens have fresh water in front of them at all times they will not drink too much. The oyster shell merely helps to give the proper amount of mineral needed for the shells, says a poultry department correspondent in the Boston Herald.

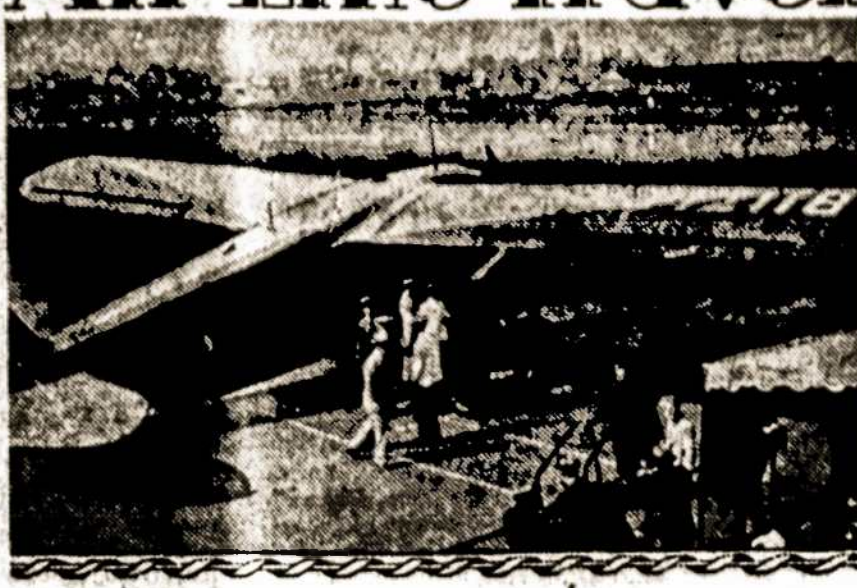
Barley for Poultry

Recent experimental work has shown that barley is a very satisfactory poultry feed. In an experiment conducted at Manitoba university, it has been demonstrated that 50 per cent barley in the all-mash laying ration gave better results than an equal amount of corn. In this experiment barley was fed in three forms; namely, whole barley ground fine, barley ground fine with hulls sifted out, and hulled barley ground fine. The former gave the best results.

Straw on Floor

The use of abundance of straw on the poultry house floor is a very desirable poultry practice. Not only is the house kept much cleaner but a liberal supply of straw prevents packing of manure on the floor and in this respect the house can be cleaned more easily. The use of straw also reduces the number of dirty eggs produced, as it keeps the hens' feet cleaner. Less trouble from foot injuries occur when the poultry house is more liberally bedded.

Air Line Travel



Newark Airport is World's Busiest.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

EVERY year air route maps become more complex with new lines crossing as well as paralleling the old. Once isolated regions where the locomotive whistle and the automobile horn have never echoed, are being brought nearer to civilization. And traveling time is now being gauged by the newer flying hours.

Lewis and Clark, with a modern plane, could have made their two-year trip from St. Louis to Oregon and back in two days!

How air speed thus wipes out time and distance is common knowledge. We all know that men, mail, and express fairly whirl through the air, day and night. We hear the planes roar overhead; but since they touch earth only here and there, at airports outside the cities, not all of us realize the swift, huge growth of air traffic. Official figures are almost incredible.

Today air mail carried five times what it was six years ago. The number of air passengers has multiplied 62 times, and express carried 35 times what it was in 1927.

Not only is America served, from Alaska to Argentina, but all Europe likewise has its net of air lines, with long-distance routes stretching from London to South Africa and India, from Marseilles to Indo-China, and from the Netherlands to India—to say nothing of the airship Graf Zeppelin making scheduled round trips between Germany and Brazil.

It took nearly three centuries to cover our country with roads and tracks on the ground. In little more than a decade some 28,000 miles of airway have been plotted and largely marked along their routes with lights and signs.

For use of more than 7,000 licensed civilian planes and 18,000 pilots who fly these elevated railways of the sky, more than 2,100 airports and landing fields now dot the United States.

Many Airway Companies.

The latest airway map of the United States shows 35 scheduled airway companies. Many routes parallel the railways. Some take bold shortcuts. Some are transcontinental; others run north and south, as from Seattle to San Diego, or Chicago and New York to Miami.

On our domestic routes and connecting foreign lines, planes are flying about 150,000 miles a day. Two-fifths of this travel is at night.

It cost an air passenger about 15 cents a mile to ride in 1929. Since then fares have been steadily reduced. Now the rate throughout the United States averages about the same as first-class train fare plus pullman charge.

Less than 20 years ago air-passenger service was unknown. A pioneer flying boat carried sightseers on scheduled trips over the 17 miles between Tampa and St. Petersburg, Fla., for a few weeks early in 1914. So far as federal records show, that was America's first regular air-travel line.

Last year scheduled air lines in the United States carried more than half a million paying passengers. About 1,500,000 more flew on sight-seeing trips over cities, in private planes, and on other non-scheduled flights.

Though each year sees more traffic by air, the rapid increase in passenger travel is of most significance. It proves that the public's former lack of confidence in airplanes is disappearing.

One instance serves to show how business men are using air service advantageously. An official of a Toledo corporation recently made a seven-day air trip to Chicago, Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, British Columbia, and return. At some of these points his local agents met him at airports for conferences between planes. The surface journey would have taken 15 days longer.

Tourist flyers are also increasing. To Havana, Nassau, and the West Indies alone, go more than 1,500 passengers a week. Fifty per cent of these are women.

Business Men Use Planes. A recent check of United Air Lines passengers shows that 60 per cent were officers of corporations, 20 per cent were sales officials, engineers, and other representatives of corporations, and the rest miscellaneous travelers. This seems to indicate that business men have turned to the airplane because it speeds up transaction of affairs and conserves time and money. Sixty

per cent of 784 corporations, each capitalized at \$100,000 or more, have executives and representatives using airplanes regularly, according to a survey of these companies.

Speed, beyond any doubt, is man's chief reason for riding in airplanes. In pioneer days the bullwhacker goaded his ox team to gain another half mile per hour; stage drivers lashed their galloping four-horse teams and changed to fresh horses every few miles. With steam came competition among parallel railways, to cut out grades, curves, and all possible stops to gain more speed. The same race for speed is apparent now among competing air lines.

From a cruising rate of 75 miles an hour, we have seen planes become faster and faster; some now average 150 and more miles per hour, depending on winds. Today you can fly the 300 miles between Washington and Newark airport (for New York city) in 80 minutes; from San Francisco to Los Angeles, 348 miles, in one hour and 58 minutes.

Between New York and Los Angeles the air-passenger schedule is less than 25 hours eastbound and 20 hours westbound, as compared with three days and 11 hours by rail.

With more speed, bigger and better planes bring more comfort. Divested of all circus thrills, today's efficient machines, reliable pilots, and the businesslike methods of highly organized air transport companies make flight across the continent no longer a novelty.

Symptoms of nervousness among passengers as planes took off or landed, have about disappeared. So says the "flying hostess" who serves your lunch as you fly, brings you chewing gum and ear cotton, something to read, or tilts back your chair, turns out your lamp, and puts your pillow for you when night comes. The flying hostess is credited with having done much to increase the number of women air passengers.

Growth of the Air Mail.

In 1911 experiments with mail-carrying planes were made in India and England. In September of that year, on Long Island, New York, America's first official trials were also made. Earle L. Ovington, with his Queen monoplane, was named air mail carrier and covered a regular route between Mineola and the flying field, only ten miles away.

It was not until 1918, however, that money granted by congress was actually used to set up an experimental air mail route between New York and Washington.

Yet since 1920, air mail has increased by more than 1,500 per cent. It was 433,649 pounds then. In 1931 it had reached a total of 9,043,211 pounds. It declined slightly in 1932 because of higher air-postage rates and hard times.

Out of every dollar the post office spends, only 21 cents goes for air mail paid for by the mile.

Last year the public bought more than \$10,000,000 worth of air stamps, besides using many ordinary postage stamps, marking the letters "by air mail."

The cost per mile flown on air mail routes has been steadily decreasing. In September, 1931, the cost per mile averaged 67 cents. In the same month of 1932 the cost had decreased to 58 cents a mile. When these figures are considered, along with the total miles flown by air mail carriers over their lines with and without mail, the present rate is about 55 cents per mile, and is expected to drop to 50 cents a mile this year.

Air mail service to Latin America is a good example of what planes now achieve. Today a letter by air can go from New York to Buenos Aires, be answered, and that answer get back to New York in about the time boat mail takes merely from New York to Argentina.

New York mail to Puerto Rico, in the West Indies, flies there in 24 hours and less. That is 2,650 air-line miles, or 50 miles farther than from New York to Los Angeles.

The airplane has been the means of hurdlings in one swift jump all the geographic and climatic difficulties which heretofore handicapped inter-American travel. Mexico City is within five hours of our border; Havana and Nassau within one and two hours; Jamaica and Haiti within seven hours; the Panama Canal Zone and every country in the Caribbean area within two days; the most distant capital of South America within seven days.

ROADSIDE MARKETING

By T. J. Delohery

GOLD UNDER YOUR GATE

THERE is an old story about a man wandering the world over in search of the pot of gold at the end of a rainbow, who, upon returning home tired, weary and discouraged, found the gold under his doorstep.

This fable applies in fact to thousands of farmers, farm women and children who have taken far shots at unseen markets away over the hills, and upon failing to get profitable prices, discovered even better markets at their door or within easy distance.

Good roads, the automobile, parcel post, express, city markets and the desire of the consumer for fresh, quality food have not only shortened the route to market for thousands of tons of products of the farm, home and garden, but have brought millions of extra dollars to thousands of farms.

Approximately a million farm people sell \$200,000,000 worth of produce of the farm, home, garden, forests and wild rural districts direct to the consumer. In some cases this market provides the entire farm income. In others it greatly supplements the money brought in by the major farming activity, even though in no way related.

There seems to be no end to what consumers will buy from farmers. And by the same token there are very few farms on which something to sell cannot be raised.

Roadside marketing is the largest of the direct selling outlets. Stands located on main traveled highways do not have to hunt up customers. Hundreds and thousands pass daily; but it is up to the farmer to make them stop. It is being done by thousands of farm folks in all parts of the country.

In Michigan on a 10-mile section of highway, more than half the 30 farms on the road sold direct to the consumer. These producers, according to a comparison of returns when produce is sold direct and marketed through regular channels, got 60 cents of the consumer's dollar. The farmers who sold on the terminal outlets received but 10.4 cents. The difference, despite a higher labor charge for roadside markets, came in the elimination of transportation and other charges for getting food from the farm to consumer.

Figures show the cost of distributing food at the end of 1932 was 47 per cent higher than before the war while the farm price of food was 43 per cent lower than the same period.

Surveys of roadside marketing have been made in many states for the information of farm folks who want to market all or part of their produce in this way. In Ohio, for instance, 1,700 odd markets were located on 2,800 miles of state road. The average business of each stand was slightly over \$1,700, ranging from several hundred dollars to many thousands, depending on products handled and length of the selling season.

In addition to roadside markets, another profitable local outlet is the town retailers. The consumer demand for home-grown products is good, so surveys have indicated. And this is not patriotism entirely. City people realize that the nearer the source of supply, the fresher the food.

Mrs. R. L. Simerson, living several miles outside of the village of Linwood, North Carolina, supplies retail stores in six cities with fruit, vegetables, chickens, eggs, milk and buttermilk to the tune of \$2,500 a year. All this food is produced in her garden and home without extra help.

When a Waterloo (Iowa) grocer asked W. S. Brown to bring in more of the kind of eggs he had been delivering, he said they had made a decided hit with his customers and that he could use many more than Brown was supplying. So Brown called together 30 of his neighbors who were working with the extension specialist in poultry, and they formed an association.

Each farmer graded and packed his own eggs in cartons which bore the association name. On the bottom of each box a number was stamped as a means of identification in event of complaints. None were made because of the good handling and frequent deliveries of the eggs which brought a premium of 5 cents a dozen to the farmers.

Elmer L. Rhodes of Abilene, Kan., finds selling to retailers permits a better distribution of labor in the production of crops he sells over his roadside market and in growing other things for sale later in the year. Early crops, too small for roadside marketing and ready before customers start coming to the roadside market, find good prices in town. Stores pay him twice as much for early asparagus as he can command when the roadside stand is open and production is general. Sweet corn and tomatoes, too, are sold to stores in large amounts as to give Rhodes time to cultivate other crops which need intensive attention. Later, when the roadside season is open, the same retailers buy potatoes and horseradish put up in half-pint bottles.

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Nurse for Fred

By ALICE DUANE

© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate, WNU Service.

SHIRLEY TOMPKINS pushed and pulled every movable gadget in sight in her automobile. No answering roar or puff of the engine rewarded her efforts. She leaned back, tired. "Deader than Pharaoh," she said with disgust. "Serves me right for taking this forsaken road."

She looked to right and left. Then, "Eenie, meenie," she counted out. The estate on the left won. Scrambling out of the car, she took a small suit case from the back seat, and started to walk to the shaded avenue that led to the big house on the rise above the road.

Shirley was hot and tired when she reached the cool, comfortable looking flagged terrace in front of the house. But Shirley looked cool and charming—in a smart little white linen suit with a bit of crisp pink blouse showing above the revers, and a black-banded, white straw hat shading her creamy skin and wide-set light brown eyes.

A woman, in a fussy figured chiffon afternoon frock, rushed forward to meet her. "Come right along, my dear. I'm waiting for you. I'm ready to go out. It's the first time for weeks that I've ever planned to get away. And I was afraid you weren't going to get here. Now, all you've got to do is to keep him entertained. He's around on the south veranda. Please don't go till I get back."

"But—" began Shirley. "No buts, my dear. I like your looks. You're just what he needs. You see—well, anyway, the doctor says his mind has got to be cheered up. There's a houseman who'll wait on him—all you've got to do is to be amusing, diverting. So I guess all you've got to do is to act natural. You're positively too sweet for belief. I'm so glad you were intelligent enough to agree not to wear a uniform. He mustn't be made to feel that he's ill."

The older woman pushed the girl around the corner. "Here, Fred," she called. "Here's a nurse. I'll be back a little past six."

And with a rush of chiffon and perfume she was gone to the other end of the terrace, and then she had stepped quickly into a car.

The girl watched her disappear. Then, with a laugh, she turned to look around the corner to the south veranda. At the far end she saw a figure slumped down in a deck chair.

Shirley moved swiftly along the veranda. "Well," she said cheerfully, "I'm here. I'm not who you think I am, but I'll stay till—Oh!" Shirley dropped her suit case in quite ungraceful fashion. "Oh!"

The young man in the chair slowly turned and lay languidly looking at her. Gradually a look of pleasure spread over his thin, white features. Then he closed his eyes weakly. "Sit down, please," he said. Shirley stepped quickly to his side. "You're ill! I've startled you. Let me do something."

But the man shook his head quietly. "No," he said, "I'm not ill." With an effort he drew himself up in the chair. "Really, I'm quite all right—now. Where—when—why—how?"

"Don't talk." Real distress sounded in Shirley's voice. The man looked so wretchedly ill. "I'll tell you. You see—was that your mother?"

The man nodded a smiling "yes." "Well, I was driving through this section on my way to visit friends in Boston—and I took this 'by—well, anyway, I took it. And my car just stopped going. I couldn't budge it. And one of the doors doesn't catch—so I brought my suit case with me and came up here to telephone for help—I didn't know you lived here. And then your mother saw me and I suppose she thought I was a nurse."

"Yes. Poor mother. She won't leave me alone with Peter—he's the man who looks out for me, so far as helping me limp back and forth is concerned. You see, after I got out of bed, fairly well mended, I didn't want a nurse."

She smoothed the blanket over his body tenderly. When he reached long, thin white fingers toward her hand, she thrust it, cool and firm and small, into his hand. Then she leaned swiftly over him, and placed a kiss on the thin white fingers.

"What happened, Fred? I knew you crashed. But I didn't know you were badly hurt."

"No—it was after you'd told me you didn't care enough to marry me. I was driving along pretty recklessly, I dare say."

Several hours later the soft, smooth purr of an automobile nearby was succeeded by the chatter of excited voices. From around the corner of the terrace appeared two women—Fred's mother and an attractive young woman in a white linen suit, carrying a suit case.

"But I don't understand, of course," she said, "I thought I left you here with my son—"

She stopped talking as she came in sight of Shirley and Fred. Her mind, from what she knew said that she was married, seemed the situation with fair accuracy.

"Well," she added, "it looks to me as if we don't need a nurse after all."

The Northfield Herald

Northfield, Mass.

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Treasurer

Friday, December 29, 1933



EDITORIAL

New Features

Beginning with this issue of
The Herald, several interesting
and new syndicated features have
been added to the several regular
features now running. They have
been selected in an effort to pre-
sent a well rounded paper con-
taining local news, "suburban"
items and features that will make
the paper a weekly digest for
week-end and "over Sunday"
reading.

The new features include many
by popular writers as well as a
serial story by a well known au-
thor. A weekly news review of
current events brings to the read-
ers a comprehensive summary of
world affairs. The weekly Wash-
ington letter gives more detailed
information of current affairs at
the national capital. "This Week"
with Arthur Brisbane presents the
political aspects of our current
history. The old philosopher, Ed.
Howe, likewise, deserves a place
with the feature writers for his
enlightening writings on the world
of today.

Agricultural news, poultry
items and a series of articles deal-
ing with roadside marketing will
bring the farmer first hand infor-
mation concerning national pro-
gress in farm affairs and help
him with the smaller problems
confronting him in his attempt to
make a living.

The women's features include
articles on new fashions and the
latest tested recipes. A weekly
column devoted to the success of
movie stars in attaining their fame
should also be of interest to the
women readers.

In the magazine vein, the seri-
al story running for about ten
weeks will make The Herald a
truly "week-end" paper. Other
features will include a weekly
Sunday-School lesson and one or
two short fiction stories. Occa-
sionally, we may use the weekly
column written by O. O. McIntyre,
well-known writer of New York
Life. His daily article is read
throughout the nation.

With these additions, The Story
of Northfield will not be dropped.
Many readers have expressed un-
usual interest in the recount of
the history of their own town.
Other regular features which
have been running in The Herald
will also be continued.

The editor would appreciate
comment regarding his selection
of feature material and sugges-
tions for the improvement of The
Herald to make it, not only a typ-
ical weekly, but a truly North-
field newspaper devoted to the in-
terests of Northfield and North-
field people.

Personals

Miss Margaret Broughton of
Granby, Conn., is visiting her
grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John
W. Hale.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Chamberlin
entertained their children and
grandchildren at a Christmas ga-
sting.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Tyler and
children of Brattleboro and
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tyler, and
children of Shelburne Falls, were
with Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Tyler for
the holidays.

Mr. C. E. Williams, Miss Bar-
bara Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F.
W. Williams, and Dean Williams
were among the guests who were
entertained at Rev. L. P. White's
at Mount Harmon on Christmas
Day.

Miss Nellie M. Haley had as her
guests for the week-end her
brother and son-in-law and
daughter from Springfield.

THE STORY OF NORTHFIELD

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

By HENRY H. FRANKLIN

VIII.

Preliminary Arrangements

The first two settlements at
Northfield had been undertaken
with great hopes and greater un-
certainty. Although only the
crumbling foundations of these
two attempts now remained, all
had not been lost. The bitter expe-
riences of the former settlers
served as an effective guide in
administering to the needs of a
third settlement. Since some of
those who became active in the
third habitation had been mem-
bers of the previous settlements, a
first hand knowledge of pioneer
village affairs was available to
help insure success this time.
Then too, by 1714 the population
and general strength of the colo-
nies had increased to such an ex-
tent that the position at North-
field was no longer the exposed
frontier it had been. Peace had
once more returned to the valley
and although this did not prove to
be permanent it lasted until 1723
during which period the communi-
ty had time to become well estab-
lished. So it was now with greater
hopes and less uncertainty that
men looked toward the third set-
tlement at Northfield.

There was, of course, many
matters to straighten out before
actual occupation could take
place. No time was lost. In the
fall of 1713 a petition was sent
to the General Court by Joseph
Parsons, John Lyman and others
"praying for a resettlement of a
village or Plantation at Squak-
heag, formerly called Northfield",
and seeking the appointment of a
committee to take charge of the
enterprise. The Court responded
by reviving the former grant and
empowering a committee composed
of Samuel Partridge, John Pyn-
chon, Samuel Porter, John Stod-
dard and Henry Dwight to take
complete control. And it was fur-
ther stipulated that the town
should be named Northfield and lie
in the County of (Old) Hamp-
shire, 40 families should be set-
tled there within the next three
years, and a "learned Orthodox
Minister" should be encouraged
to settle with them.

Many obstacles confronted the
Committee in their work of ar-
ranging details for resettlement.
Preference had to be given former
settlers and their heirs; home-lots
fences and highway bounds had to
be determined and provided for
and the appointment of officers for
proper government of the town
had to be arranged. Throughout the
early years of the town's growth the
Committee worked with commendable
diligence and their tasks were by no
means irresponsible ones. With
such painstaking care and justice
did they perform their duties that
the townspeople later rewarded
them by grants of land.

Of the twenty who obtained
land rights the first spring (1714)
only eight actually settled upon
their property. This vanguard of
first permanent settlers included
Joseph Alexander, Nathaniel Alex-
ander, Peter Evans, Zechariah
Field, Hezekiah Stratton, Thomas
Taylor, Isaac Warner and Cap-
tain Benjamin Wright. These fam-
ilies all settled on their own home-

lots as had been apportioned in
the second settlement. Conse-
quently the few were much scat-
tered and left in an undefensible po-
sition. Fortunately there was no
need to worry on this score. At
the very outset the Committee re-
served a home-lot and meadow-
land for a minister and for a
smith and lots for both saw and
grist mills; also there were large
tracts of "sequestered land" re-
served "for the ministry and
school."

A Prosperous Beginning

The small band of settlers fair-
ly well established themselves
during their first year of resi-
dence. Since there were no mills
and transportation was possible
only by oxcart, the problem of
converting the grain into flour
was a serious one. The communi-
ty, because of its small size was
dependent upon the towns fur-
ther down the river for most of its
needs. The simple life which these
conditions demanded was evident-
ly a happy one, for at the end of
the first winter all seemed en-
couraged and hopeful. In the
spring Eleazar Mattoon and his
family joined the colony. North-
field had started growing.

Many former grantees or their
heirs who now held land rights in
the new settlement chose to reside
elsewhere. At the same time they
realized that if the town were de-
veloped and more thickly settled
their property would increase in
value. They therefore refused
either to sell or inhabit their
lands and things were brought to
a standstill with which situation
the Committee was unable to cope.
At last a resort was made to the
General Court and at its session
of June 10, 1715 the following
order was passed:—

"On Petition of Samuel
Partridge and John Stoddard,
Esquires and Mr. Henry
Dwight,

"Ordered—That the order
of this court passed February
1713-4 for the settlement of
the town of Northfield be
further continued for 3 years
more:

"That the Committee be di-
rected to settle the town in the
most regular and defensible
manner that may be:

"That all Town Taxes in
Northfield for the space of 5
years next coming be raised
on polls as the law directs,
and on the lands that are or
shall be divided or allotted
out, and that when a General
or Common Field is agreed
upon to be fenced in for im-
provement, the proprietors of
the enclosed land shall pay
their just proportion towards
the charges of making and
maintaining the fence, whether
they improve their land or
not. And if any such prop-
rietors are out of the Pro-
vince, then their enclosed
lands shall stand chargeable
therewith until it is paid."

Impowered by this action the
Committee went about ordering
affairs to the best advantage of
positions of the various exist-
ing town. Due to the scattered
houses a plan for a stockade was

evolved. This stockade was to be
built in the middle of the town
and was to embrace 24 plots of
land. All those moving within the
structure would retain rights to
their home-lots when the occupa-
tion of them became safe and ex-
pedient. When this proposition
was put to a vote the only ones
in favor were those whose homes
were already within the planned
area. Hence the proposed stock-
ade never became a reality.

Besides the usual work of build-
ing and agriculture a survey was
made of all the meadowlands this
summer. Crops were again suc-
cessful and things looked bright
for continued speedy progress.

Town Officers

At a meeting of the Committee
March 8, 1716 the following town
officers were appointed:— Peter
Evans, constable and collector;
Zechariah Field and Hezekiah
Stratton, fence-viewers; Eleazar
Mattoon, surveyor of highways
and Remembrance Wright, field
driver. At this same meeting it
was determined that the Town
Measurers should apportion the
meadow fences so that each man
should bear his share of the bur-
den according to the land he
owned in the meadows. The fences
in the second settlement, con-
stitute done of the greatest dom-
estic problems with which the
little company had to deal.

The Growth of the Town

This spring saw a decided in-
crease in the population of our lit-
tle town. Jonathan James and Dan-
iel Wright and the families of
Benoni Moore, Remembrance Wright,
Jonathan Patterson and Deacon
Benjamin James took up their
residence in the new settlement.
Such an increase must have
brought joy and encouragement to
the little community. Another
encouragement was the action of
the General Court in providing
garrison soldiers. According to
the Court records ten men in the
public pay were stationed at
Northfield to cover the plantation.
Such action demonstrates that
the inhabitants were always on
guard against a recurrence of the
disasters which had before routed
the little settlement.

Although no mention has yet
been made of religious services
in the village; it may be assumed
that these were never neglected.
However, the need of an Ortho-
dox minister had been stressed by
the General Court and in the fall

of 1716 the Committee saw fit to
procure one. A rough meeting
house, 12 feet by 16 feet, was
built near the largest dwelling
house. When the weather was suf-
ficiently mild services were con-
ducted in this but when the wintry
blasts howled through the rafters
all repaired to the warm kitchen
of the adjoining house. Mr. James
Whitmore of Middletown, Con-
necticut, a young man fresh from
Yale was engaged to preach for
half a year. One can picture one
of these fireside sermons in the
dead of winter. Unmuffled of the
swirling snow and gently singing
wind without, the entire village
sits about the kitchen fireplace
contemplating the diety in every
glowing ember while an unshaven
youth eloquently expostulates a
bible lesson. Or again one sees
the assembly bowed in prayer and
thanksgiving, dimly conscious of
the crackling of a new log on the
hearth. Perhaps there was an in-
spiration in such devotions which
could not be brought to life in
some of our ultra modern cath-
edrals of worship.

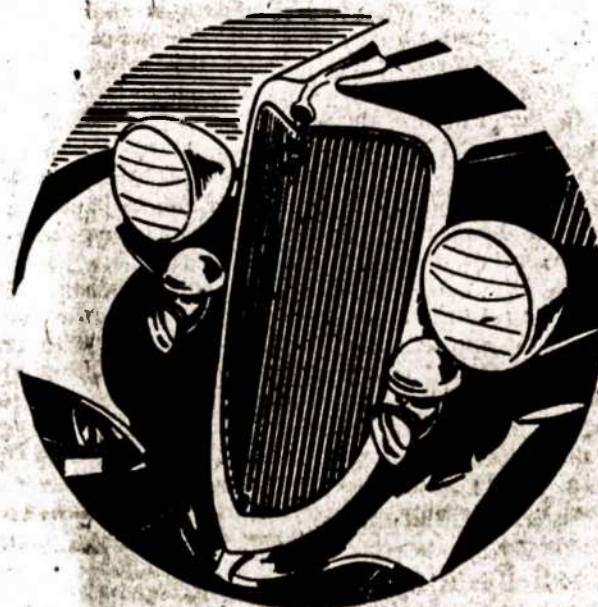
The inhabitants of the little
town felt severely the lack of a
mill where they might grind their
grain. During December they
were able to secure the promise
of Steven Belding of Swampfield
to locate with them. They encour-
aged them in his enterprise by
granting him 15 acres of meadow-
land and giving labor for the con-
struction of the mill. Belding soon
bought out the John Clary heirs
and commenced operation of his
mill on the old site.

Thus two years of work in the
little village passed. No startling
events had transpired; nothing
out of the ordinary to make us re-
member these years had occurred.
Yet the very ordinariness, the
even tenor of the village life, is
testimony to the fact that the
community was making progress.
During such years, dull in history,
the little village was preparing it-
self for the great things of the
future which were to put North-
field on the map of the world.

If Mr. John J. Mack of South
Vernon will call at The Herald
office, he may receive a free ticket
to the Victoria Theatre in Green-
field.

Mr. Hugo Bourdeau of the
Herald staff spent Christmas in
Crescent, N. Y.

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HUNDREDS of thousands of people now own
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friend of yours has one. If we told you what we
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Economy of operation is one of the first points
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The 1934 car is even better than the 1933—
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economy—is easier riding—cheaper to own and
operate than any car we ever built.

You owe it to yourself and your pocketbook to
ask our Ford Dealer to let you see this car, and
let you drive it for yourself. At the wheel of the
car you will be sure to reach a right decision. The
Ford V-8 will tell you its own story.

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FORD V-8
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Start the
New Year Right

SPEND---BUT SPEND WISELY

More surely than ever before you
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18 to 22 miles per gallon of gas

85 Horsepower

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See and drive the new 1934 Ford

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MacINTOSH APPLES 4 lbs. 15c

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FLORIDA ORANGES 17c doz.

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POPPY SEED or
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The Dawn of a New Year Finds Us Gaining Steadily

Compare the records of 1933 with those of 1932. The past years are infinitely better, and more hopeful. And now we prophecy that next year, when you compare the records of 1934 with those of 1933 you will find even greater gains. As your bankers, we are proud to be doing our part in improving business.

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Coffee or Tea Cup and Saucer in Each package

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Hygeia Foods For the Babies 15c

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Special Dinner \$1.25 per plate
Served from 12.30 to 2.30

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Start the New Year among the charms and atmosphere of a
"REAL NEW ENGLAND INN"

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LUMAN A. BARBER, Prop.

Offers the Following Specials

Fowl, Native lb. 19c
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Best End of Ham, 4—5 lb. average lb. 13c
String End of Ham, 5—6 lb. average lb. 7c
Butter 2 lbs. 39c
Fresh Bunch Carrots 2 for 15c
Florida Oranges doz 29c
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Fresh Fish and Oysters Weekly
Fine Assortment of Fruits and Vegetables

FREE DELIVERY

Telephone Orders Given Prompt Attention

HEALTH FORUM

Conducted By
MASSACHUSETTS DEPT.
OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Send Questions With Address To
Health Forum, State Dept. of
Public Health, Boston, Mass.

Do Little Children Have Tuberculosis

Yes, that is the serious thing. Tuberculosis is often caught in childhood although it may not become active until years later when the resistance of the body is low. Every child who lives in contact with a person who has tuberculosis sooner or later becomes infected with the germs of that disease. Furthermore, the infection occurs in many children who are only occasionally in contact with the individual who has tuberculosis. It is, therefore, the duty of every person who is responsible for the welfare of a child to appreciate the importance of these facts so that they may know when a physician should be consulted.

If your child tires easily and is unable to keep up with his playmates, there is something wrong. Underweight is always to be regarded as suspicious. Frequent colds which hang on are often due to tuberculosis. Juvenile tuberculosis is usually easily arrested if proper treatment is instituted and persistently carried out. If this is done these children will not only be well but the likelihood of their developing tuberculosis in the future will be greatly diminished.

In Massachusetts many children who are underweight and not overstrong are sent to preventoria for the treatment of tuberculosis in children. These institutions are made possible by the funds derived from the sale of Christmas seals.

H. H. D. is psoriasis, a skin disease, truly an individual disease or can it be inherited from one generation to another? I know of a family which the children have inherited eczema and I was wondering if psoriasis could be inherited in the same way.

Ans. The actual cause of this disease is not definitely determined. There have been many theories; that it is of nervous origin; that it is dependent on diet; that it is due to a parasite. Inheritance is not considered a factor; nor is it a blood disease; neither is it contagious. It usually appears in people with good health. Diet and good habits are important in the treatment of psoriasis. Ultra violet rays are also helpful in many cases.

A. E. Will you let me know if dog mange is contagious to a child or older person handling the dog. I always have a few cuts on my hands and I am a little nervous taking care of this dog.

Ans. While no definite reports on the contagiousness of dog mange are available, it seems entirely possible that the disease is contagious. The parasite which is associated with the mange is similar to one which causes a skin disease in the human being. Veterinarians say that they frequently see in people handling dogs having the mange a rash resembling eczema on the hands and arms which they consider possibly due to the itch mite. It should be considered also that the diagnosis of mange is not always correct and that the skin trouble which the animal has may be due to ringworm. This is definitely contagious to human beings.

If Mrs. J. S. Ennis of South Vernon will call at the Herald office, she may receive a free ticket to the Victoria Theatre.

If Julia B. Austin of Northfield will call at the Herald office, she may receive a free ticket to the Victoria Theatre.

Northfield Farms

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hammond whose 50th Wedding Anniversary is New Year's Day will observe the event by a family dinner on Sunday, December 31.

Mrs. Bessie Scoble fell on the ice getting out of her car and hurt herself so that she was miserable for a few days.

Mr. Milo Galbraith of Ludlow, Vt. is spending a week's vacation with his parents, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gilbert spent Christmas in Orange at a family party at her sister's Mr. and Mrs. DeLaney.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Leach entertained for Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harris, Miss Ruth Slaght, Mrs. Osgood Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leach and Junior Leach.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stuts and daughter were supper guests on Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Whitney.

Miss Florence Adams, Mr. Ozo Adams and friend Mr. McKitchen were dinner guests on Sunday at Mr. Lincoln Hammond's.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Billings and family and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Billings were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Billings.

Mrs. F. H. Pierce and brother, Mr. U. G. Bruce were guests of her son, Mr. E. R. Pierce, for Christmas in Dalton.

Ralph and Alice Kervian were guests on Christmas of Miss Louise Moran in Turners Falls.

Misses Katherine Scoble and Mary Sytnik came Sunday from New York to spend Christmas with their parents returning home Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Colon Tenney spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brissette in Hartford, Conn.

Misses Agatha and Mary Podlenski of Albany, N. Y. came Sunday for Christmas with their mother and family. Miss Agatha motored back Sunday evening and Miss Mary will return Saturday of this week.

Miss Hazel Hammond spent Christmas at her home and returned Wednesday evening for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Martin in Greenfield.

Warren and Glenn Billings Lewis Woods, Kenneth Leach and Jack Bennett are working on the ripping job on the lower road.

Friends of Raymond Kervian will be interested to know he was rushed to the Farren Hospital at nine o'clock Friday evening for an operation for appendicitis. He was operated on immediately and was very sick but is now comfortable and out of danger.

Julian and Frank Podlenski are working in East Deerfield where the rock for the repair work on the lower road is being drilled out.

Warwick

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Phillips of Albany, N. Y., and Mrs. Edith Nichols of Orange were week end visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Peterson of Hartford, Conn., spent the holiday with Mr. Peterson's sister, Mrs. E. G. Lind and family.

Miss Katherine Bass of the Woburn Library spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bass.

Messrs. Leverett and Benjamin Francis of Great Barrington are spending the holidays with their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Francis.

Wesley O. Hadsel of New Jersey is home for the week end.

Mrs. E. H. Chatterton visited her brother in Montague on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Foster entertained at Christmas, Mr. and

South Vernon

The service next Sunday at the South Vernon Church and during the week are as follows:

10.45 A. M. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. George A. Gray. 12.15 P. M. Church School. 7 P. M. Song Service. 7.30 P. M. Sermon by the pastor. 7.30 P. M. Thursday mid-week service at the Vernon Home. 1.30 P. M. Tuesday Jan. 2, the annual business meeting of the church will be held. All the members of the church as well as all others who are interested in its welfare, are requested to be present. Services at the South Vernon Chapel will be discontinued for the winter. 7.30 P. M. Tuesday Jan. 2, the South Vernon P. T. A. will hold an entertainment at the South Schoolhouse. Two plays will be given entitled, "When Harold Met his Mother-in-law" and "Some Like Them Thin." All are cordially invited to attend.

The children with their teacher, Miss Ruth Seward, from the Pond School, went "caroling" at the homes of several of the families in the Pond district, last Tuesday night.

Several members of the church choir went "caroling" immediately after the evening service last Sunday. They visited at several homes and were served refreshments at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Edson.

A large group enjoyed a splendid Christmas tree party given by the children of South School and their teacher, Miss Eleanor Brown on last Friday evening. There was an entertainment after which "Santa Claus" distributed gifts.

A large crowd enjoyed a Christmas entertainment and they held at the Pond School, last Thursday evening with Willis Collier, Jr. Announcing the program over the broadcasting station, XMAS. Dialogues, recitations and music were given also two plays entitled, "Too Many Turns" and "Waiting For The Bells." There was entertainment by two toy bands. The lower grades playing the first part of the program and the upper grades the latter part.

A Christmas Concert was given at the South Vernon Church last Saturday evening. The choir sang many carols and songs and there were several recitations by the children of the Sunday school. A tree with gifts was a feature of the program.

NATION WIDE STORE IN SOUTH VERNON BUFFUM'S STORE

Mrs. Verlan Foster, Mr. Erwin Foster, and Mr. Ralph Wells of Athol, Mrs. Edith Nichols and Misses Florence and Madeline Smith of Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Flagg and Miss Elzie Foster of Warwick.

Mr. and Mrs. George Farr spent Christmas Day with friends in New Salem.

Read Chatterton returned to Stratford on Monday night after a few days at home.

Mr. Archie Fellows and family spent Christmas Day with relatives in Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Lind entertained a party of thirty-one relatives for Christmas dinner including Mrs. Hannah Peterson; Miss Hannah Peterson; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Anderson and daughter, Norma; Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Lanson and family of Orange; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ohlson and daughter of Warwick; Mr. Richard Holmes of Farley and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Peterson of Hartford, Conn. A sister of Mrs. Lind's, Miss Nellie Peterson, telephoned greetings from Miami, Florida.

PUT MOTHER INTO THE PICTURE

Whether it's a brisk winter's afternoon when there's fun to be had in the snow, or a day of summer sunshine when the hills are calling—put Mother into the picture!

With an electric range in her kitchen, she'll be free to join in most any time, while her range takes charge of her cooking. The automatic controls of the electric range are so dependable that watching is unnecessary, and the cleanliness of electric cookery saves lots of time, too.

Banish dull kitchen cares with electric cookery! You'll all enjoy the tastiness of things cooked electrically—and Mother will delight particularly in the new hours of leisure that will be hers.

AN INTERESTING FREE INSTALLATION OFFER
IS FEATURED BY CO-OPERATING DEALERS

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JANUARY

BIG! 1934 VALUES

AT YOUR NATION-WIDE STORE

PILLSBURY'S—ONE PACKAGE

PANCAKE FLOUR

and NATION WIDE—ONE BOTTLE

Table Syrup all for 29c

And don't forget Nation Wide
BUTTER to bring out the flavor

NATION WIDE

Coffee per lb. 25c

Makes Your Breakfast Perfect

Cream of Wheat pkg. 23c

Puffed Wheat 3 pkgs. 25c

Puffed Rice 2 pkgs. 25c

CHEF BOY-AR-DEE

Spaghetti Dinner pkg. 33c

YOUR CHOICE

Minute Tapioca

OR

Minute Gelatine pkg. 12c

For Better Desserts

HEAVY CANVAS

GLOVES 2 pair 29c

MUNKEFACE JERSEY BACK

GLOVES 2 pair 39c

STERLING

FIG BARS 2 pounds 25c

SUNSHINE

RIPPLED WHEAT pkg. 10c

Delicious Served Hot—28—100% Whole Wheat Biscuits

OLD FASHIONED FLAVOR

LASSES COOKIES lb. 20c

BIRD'S EYE

MATCHES Carton of 6 full boxes 29c

CHASE & SANBORN'S DATED

COFFEE per lb. 29c

For Your New Year's Party Drinks—NATION WIDE

GINGER ALE 2 contents bottles 15c

Pale Dry or Golden

For Your Sandwiches—MASTIFF

PEANUT BUTTER 19c

Full 16 oz. Glass Bucket

For Your Salad—MASTIFF

MAYONNAISE jar 15c

SUNSPRAY FRUIT

COCKTAIL 2 tins 27c

For Your Relish—SNOW DRIFT

SOUR OR DILL PICKLES Qt. 19c

SWEET MIXED PICKLES Qt. 29c

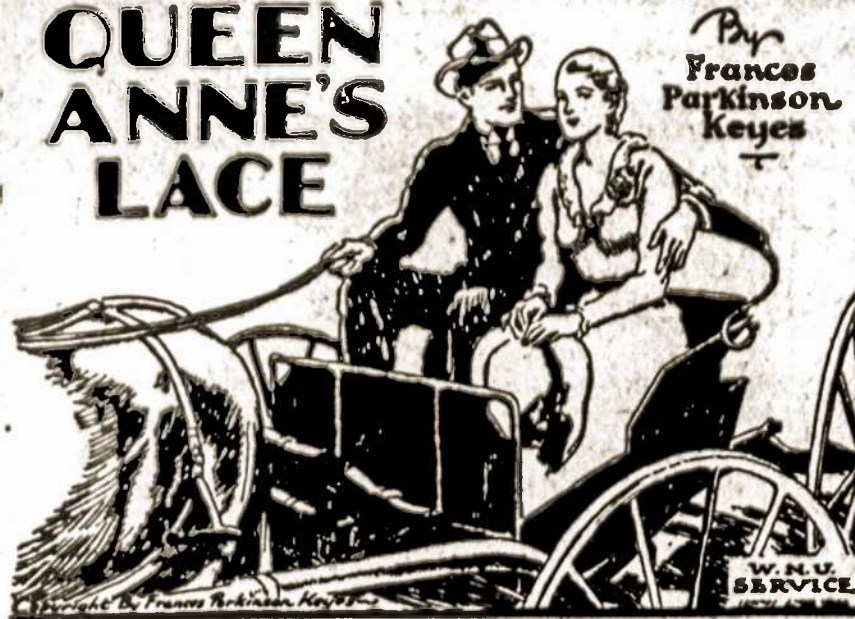
Patronize your local Nation-Wide Grocer

The Friendly Store—You know the Owner



WATCH THE SATURDAY SPECIALS

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE



PROLOGUE

CLARENCE HATHAWAY, who, as every one knew, was to be the next ambassador to Great Britain if the President-elect had his way—and the President-elect was accustomed to having his way—emerged from the impressive doorway of his residence, and stood for a moment before he signified his consciousness that a gleaming Hispania Sulza waited before him, a chauffeur in maroon livery at the wheel, a footman similarly attired holding open the door.

It was a perfect spring morning. From the marble balcony on the second story an American flag flew stiff in the breeze and shone in the sun. Gravelly, Hathaway saluted; the chauffeur and footman, shaken from their stiff correctness, faced the American flag and saluted in their turn; Hathaway turning to them smiling.

"A fine day for the President, Jarvis—a great day for all of us!"

"Yes, indeed, sir; Squires and I have been remarking it."

"The Shoreham, Jarvis. We're stopping there for the attorney general designate and his mother, and Governor and Mrs. Hildreth."

"Yes, sir."

The dignitaries in question were already standing on the steps of the Shoreham as the Hispania Sulza slid to a silent stop in front of the hotel. Hathaway alighted and greeted them in turn.

"Good morning, Mrs. Griffin. Well, how does it feel to be the mother of a cabinet member? Mabel, you look as fresh as a May morning. What a day! Made in Heaven, Anne would say—bless her heart!"

"I wonder how she is this morning?" The new attorney general spoke with a slight lip.

"Oh, she's finely," announced Mabel Hildreth, settling herself comfortably in the corner of the car. Both the governor and his wife bore unmistakable signs of long-continued rural prosperity, over which a slight veneer of recent official importance lay somewhat insecurely; but there was something very likable about their rather round and florid faces, and Mrs. Hildreth retained traces of a girlish bloom which, though somewhat faded, must once have been very lovely.

"I haven't heard what she was to wear," interposed Mrs. Griffin eagerly.

"Why, lace, of course! Venetian point, so old that it's fawn-colored, combined with tan georgette and silk, this morning. Rose-point and white satin this evening. Neal wouldn't hear of anything less."

The car swung around the Treasury building and sped down the cleared width of Pennsylvania avenue, banked on either side with good-natured, orderly crowds. At the Capitol, the host, as he guided his guests through the revolving door, issued a few directions.

"You fellows join your respective colleagues now in the waiting rooms—you're for the floor of the senate, as of course you know. I'll take the ladies to the gallery, see them safely to the platform where they'll rejoin you after the exercises in the chamber, and then find them after the President's address and look out for them during the parade. See you again for luncheon at the White House!"

The dingy old chamber was filling fast as Hathaway and the two ladies took their places in the gallery. The gavel descended. Mabel Hildreth, assisted by Hathaway, discovered her husband; Mrs. Griffin, without assistance, discovered her son.

The speaker of the house and the Vice President-elect were, in turn, escorted to seats beside the Vice President. The applause, which, though technically forbidden had rung out again and again unchecked, was quickly, voluntarily hushed; then it resounded again, echoing and re-echoing.

The President-elect had entered the chamber, accompanied by an escort of three senators and three congressmen, and had taken his place in front of the raised platform where the Vice President sat. And, when he had done so, he lifted his eyes to the senators' gallery, just as a lady, with a soft full cloak partially covering a dress of heavy deep cream lace, came down the aisle and took her place in the vacant seat between her golden-haired girl and her shaggy-haired boy. For a moment she sat with her head bent, her drooping hat with its delicate plumes concealing her face. "She is praying," Hathaway said to himself, choking a little. Then she looked up, and across the chamber, meeting the President's eyes, seemed to steady herself, and put-

ting her arms around her children, rose with them to accept the tribute of applause which rocked the room. Not until she raised her ungloved hand, with a gentle gesture which at one and the same time acknowledged and checked the outburst, did the tumult lessen. Then she gathered the folds of her cloak around her, and with complete composure, grace, and dignity, reseated herself.

"Neal told me that when he took his oath of office as senator," Hathaway whispered in a voice that shook, "he was almost overcome, when he looked up and saw Anne sitting in the gallery—and found he could go on, after all. After that, he never came into the chamber without instinctively looking up to see if she were here. He did it today—did you notice? . . . No woman ever had such a tribute in the senate before. I wonder whether any ever will again."

His companions were only half listening to him. It did not matter. The President's speech was the next thing that mattered; and after a long time—an eternity it seemed to Hathaway—suddenly, the senate was adjourned, and the occupants of the galleries, hurrying to the doors, were rushing through the corridors and down the staircases. Steering his charges towards the stage, temporarily erected over the east steps of the Capitol, where the President was to take his oath and make his address, he turned them over to an officer, with hasty instructions that Mrs. Griffin should be taken to her place behind her son, and Mrs. Hildreth to her place beside her husband. Then he directed his own steps to the open space directly in front of the platform which had been roped off for the specially invited guests.

The platform was crowded, and the sun shone full upon it; a shaft of this fell as if straight from heaven, upon the President's lifted face as he emerged from the mass behind him, and stood revealed between the white columns, beside the black-robed justice.

Hathaway looked up at the lady in fawn-color. She was very close to the President now, the folds of her cloak falling softly about her slim form, her earnest eyes fixed on his face, as they had been in the senate chamber. He had taken the oath, the justice had stepped back,

and the President had begun his speech. Gradually, a greater earnestness, a greater power, crept into his words; his strangely youthful, vibrant face became beautified, it glowed as if from some inner light; the impassioned eloquence which first made him famous had never been so lambent before. He was speaking about America, about her heritage, about her future, about her place on earth.

"Lord Almighty!" exclaimed a stout person sitting beside Hathaway. "I've always been patriotic, but no one ever made me feel this way about America before. I'll say we're going to have a great President—one of the greatest. He talks about the United States as if it were real, a person, a woman. Like a man might talk about some one he was in love with—" Hathaway turned towards him.

"It is real," he said, "to the President. That's why he makes it seem real to you and me. You're right—he's making a great speech, one that will live. And the person who made all that real to him is his wife."

"Lord Almighty!" exclaimed the stout person. "You don't say so!" He laid a detaining hand on Hathaway's sleeve.

"I don't want to keep you, of course," he said, apologetically, "but I want you should tell me just a word, before you go, about—about his wife. You said—"

Hathaway smiled, and shook his head.

"I couldn't tell you about her in a week," he said. "I couldn't tell you if I stayed here all day, trying. Nobody could tell the real story, as it ought to be told, about the part a woman has in her husband's career, from very humble beginning through long, hard, drab, uneventful years, and on to ultimate supremacy. It's a part very different from what's popularly supposed, a part not only misunderstood, but underestimated. Nobody could do such a story justice, though dozens of able biographies will be written about the President; but somebody ought to try. Not only because then the American people might appreciate—partly at least—their President's wife. But also because hundreds of women, who are longing to help their husbands, but feeling that they are failing to do so, would find consolation and encouragement in the story of Anne Chamberlain."

"Why don't you write the story yourself?" persisted the westerner. "Or, if you can't do it yourself—I presume you're a busy man—why don't you find some one else who will? Some one you could trust to make a try at it, anyways. Lord Almighty, man! Don't fade away from me like that!"

For the westerner found that he was speaking to the crowd in general, and not to one person in particular. He was also being looked at curiously, and he himself looked about in some bewilderment. He had an engagement.

"Just the same," he said to himself, as he hurried, panting, across the park, "I hope I put an idea into that slick-looking fellow's head, and I believe I did. I believe he'll get somebody to write that story!"

CHAPTER I

"ANNE—Anne—where be ye?" It was the third time the shrill, insistent call had penetrated to the hot little attic room. Twice the girl who heard it had disregarded it. Now she jerked open the door and answered.

"I'm upstairs—undressing."

"I ben lookin' at the string beans. I think there's enough ter start canin'." Couldn't ye come down an' pick a few afore it gets dark?"

"Oh, Mummer! It's late now! I've barely time to get ready before George'll be here! I'll pick them tomorrow night."

There was a silence fraught with disapproval.

"Won't that do?"

"I s'pose so. Seems to me 'twould be a good thing to can 'em when they're fit, but I know that don't count none in your judgment when you want to go to a dance."

Anne bit her lip, and went on with her undressing.

A sculptor would have used her as a model for a bathing nymph, with a delighted prayer of thanksgiving to Providence for giving him so perfect a subject. For she was slim and straight and supple, as exquisitely white-skinned as she was finely formed, except for the tan on soft forearm and softer neck. But to herself, she was simply a hot, tired girl, hastening to make herself clean and cool to go out with the young farmer whose place adjoined her father's, and whom both had long taken for granted she would eventually marry. She would have liked to feel, naturally, that she could make herself beautiful as well as clean and cool; but that seemed almost too much to hope. However, she did her best. She dusted herself with talcum powder from a highly colored can stamped in an "oriental design," and rubbed her neck with "rose perfume" from a still more highly colored bottle. These toilet perquisites had been purchased, at the total expenditure of fifty cents which she could ill-afford to squander, and she knew they must be reserved for great occasions only, if she were to justify her extravagance to herself. But this really did seem a sufficiently great occasion. Then she put on her "best underclothes," made of lacy lace, embroidered by herself with sprays of forget-me-nots, and trimmed with crocheted lace which she had made herself; her one pair of silk stockings, originally white, but grown yellow from many washings, and carefully darned, black patent leather slippers, somewhat cracked and shapeless, came next; then a pink silk muslin dress, with a knot of black velvet on one shoulder, and a black velvet sash, made from an old "sacque" of her mother's, carefully steamed, pressed, and recut—she had read in the "Symposium of Style" that "a touch of black was always very Frenchy." Last of all, she loosened and re-wound her hair, and added another knot of velvet to its shining coils.

"I'm glad I've got some flowers to wear," she said to herself, as she surveyed the results of her efforts in the small, blurred glass over the washstand. "I know there are enough sweet peas. I haven't picked them for three days on purpose."

She was down the steep narrow staircase in one swift rush of color and motion, across the kitchen, out of the rusty screen door half hanging on its hinges, over the straggly yard to the still more straggly garden. The one line of scanty sweet peas vines, growing close beside the flourishing string beans, was completely striped of blossoms. Anne, dashed from the garden to the narrow front porch, where their labors for the day ended, her parents and her two small brothers, Sol and Sam, were taking their ease in unwashed relaxation.

"Who picked my sweet peas?" she demanded accusingly. "You all knew I was mowing them for tonight, and they're gone."

"I picked 'em," announced Mrs. Chamberlain, rocking heavily. "I took 'em down to the cemetery an' put 'em on your Aunt Sarah's grave. It's just three years ago today sense your Aunt Sarah passed away. I presume ye've ben so took up thinkin' about this dance ye're goin' to, ye ain't thought of the dead. May-be ye'd like to go down and take 'em off the grave," she ended with supreme scorn.

"I would, if I had time," the girl butted out fiercely. "You know how I wanted them—and they're mine, anyway! I bought the seeds, and planted them, and I've tended them. They won't do Aunt Sarah any good, and they were all I had!"

Her mother remained entirely unmoved; clearly, the matter of the beans still rankled; but her father glimpsed something of the tragedy of her disappointment.

"Shucks, Nannie—what does a few flowers matter? If ye hev to hev flowers, there's some roses left still on that bush down the lane by the medder. They're kinder gone by, but I guess they'd answer. 'Twouldn't take ye long to run down there and see."

"Sol, you go! I'll get my skirts all dusty!"

"Hold 'em up an' ye won't. I can't pick flowers, roses leastwise. The pesky thorns stick 'inter me so, I get to bollerin' an' let go, an'—"

"Sam, won't you?"

Sam gave a deep groan, reminiscent of too much supper. "Them cucumbers I et don't seem to lay jest right," he objected graphically, "or maybe 'twas the blueberry pie. I'd rather set still for a spell then go weed-chasin'. I ben workin' hard all day, anyway. I—"

"All right! You just wait till I ever help you with anything again! Either of you! You'll see—"

She was gone, a blur of pink and gold, down the lane to the meadow where the rose bush clambered, prickly and parched, over a decaying fence. It was, as her father had said, not far. But Anne hated the white powder of dust on her shiny black shoes, the tiny beads of perspiration which, with her haste, gathered on her face; most of all she hated the laziness and indifference on the part of her family which had made her quest necessary.

"They might do something to help me, once in a while! But they never do, never! When I do all I can for them! It isn't fair—"

In her anger, she attacked the unoffending rosebush with more vehemence than caution, and pricked her finger. She whipped it swiftly to her mouth. But she was not quick enough; a drop of blood had fallen on her bodice, just above the waistline.

"Now I've got to get something to cover that—and there aren't enough roses—Oh, what shall I do?"

"Why don't you take some of that white flower growin' on the other side of the fence, in the medder, and put it with yer roses? It's kinder large—that'll cover yer finger spot."

Anne wheeled about. George Hildreth, who was to take her to the party, was standing beside her. His round, red, and rather flat face shone with soap and scrubbing. Evidently he had arrived during her absence, and on being informed where she had gone, had followed her. Unconsciously, she had spoken aloud, and he had heard her.

"You look great anyway. I don't see why you should worry about flowers."

"Do you honestly think so?"

"Well, I guess I do!"

There was not the slightest doubt of the earnestness of George's admiration. Anne veered away from a more tangible proof of it.

"But those flowers would be pretty. You climb through the barbed wire and get me some, or would you hurt your clothes?"

George hesitated, torn between his desire to serve, and his consciousness of the twenty-nine-fifty, earned by the sweat of his brow, which he had so recently expended on his new "pepper and salt" suit which he was now wearing for the first time.

"Would it take too long to go round by the gate? We could let the dog down the bars and go round inter the medder. We could both go."

"Oh, George, you're just like all the others! You never can do anything quick! You've got about as much action between you as Aunt Sarah!"

"Why, she's been dead three years—"

"I know it! That's what I meant! You can't even see that!—come on, we'll go round by the gate."

"Honest, Anne?"

"For Heaven's sake, come on! Do you want to get to that party before they start playing 'Home, sweet Home'?"

(To be continued)

One Point of View
Pleasure comes through toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one.

Three 3,000 Years Old
Some of the largest of the big trees of California indicate an age of over three thousand years.

Latest in Skate and Ski Fashions

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



MORE than ever it is color of the most vivid sort around which winter sports costume design revolves. When you go skating or skiing no matter how dark and somber your divided skirts or your Norwegian-style trousers (either are in fashion) may be, the top of your costume, to be chic, must intrigue the eye with a riot of color. Jackets and sweaters (twin sweaters are the rage), likewise scarfs and caps and the gloves that go with them make animated color their theme.

As rampant as color is and as delightfully frivolous as current snow togs may seem to all appearance, when it comes to genuine practicality sports clothes as now designed are amazingly utilitarian, in that they are provided with all sorts of devices which add to their comfort and their wearableness.

For instance, the girl skating in the foreground of the accompanying illustration is wearing a well-styled divided skirt of fine-wale corduroy which has a versatile waistband which can be so regulated by means of an adjustable slide fastener as to fit the waistline to a sixteenth of an inch. Instead of wearing trousers this smartly clad young enthusiast prefers a becoming divided skirt which has the graceful and feminine lines of a sports skirt, but with all the freedom of movement that trousers afford.

As to what is new and what is colorful in winter sports togs here you have it in this bright scarf which has a plaid-cuffed glove to match. This matching glove and scarf sets give skating costumes just that dash and splash of color which they need. A very clever idea

brought out recently is a vividly striped stocking cap, one long end of which is brought down to wind about the throat—a sort of a two-in-one proposition. To this scarf and cap proposition is added a pair of matching gloves.

You will be perfectly charmed with the skating costume, shown to the left above, when we tell you it is made of black velvet, the circular skirt of which is lined with red taffeta. The red appears again in the facing of the tie. The jacket fastens with silver clips and the Tyrolean knitted cap has a red feather. The costume is outstanding because of its effective color scheme.

For sheer practicality, with lots of style added, the model shown to the right scores high. It consists of sturdy Norwegian corduroy trousers topped with a chamol vest, a turtle-neck white sweater and a flannel jacket, the latter an extra protection when wintry blasts grow fierce. The chamol vest is bordered with a metal fastener so that it is easily put back to serve as a coat lining. It heightens the color effect when the vest is dyed a bright green or red although many are buying these chamol sleeveless jackets in natural color.

All along the line one is impressed with the tendency shown to make this season's ski and skate clothes as picturesque as possible even to the point of being spectacular.

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EXQUISITE CAPE

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Paris alone could do a wrap like this. To create this lovely fantasy Ardanne poses tiny squares of ermine upon a foundation of chiton transparent velvet, with beaded work of strass in the open spaces which glistens and sparkles in keeping with the snowy whiteness of the fur. Note the wide sparkling jeweled bracelet. A wide handsome bracelet is inevitable for evening chic. This is only one of many of the beguiling little capes which glorify formal attire this season.

Another model which is so pretty and dainty and feminine you want it for your own at first sight is fashioned of thinnest and supplest of white velvet, the same bordered all around with roses made of the identical white velvet.

Appealing Fur
The newest and most dynamic fashion in evening furs this season is "chanchilla," in reality chinchilla-dyed lapin, a soft, flatteringly fur.

Long Cloaks
The long cloak, a favorite of the tall chic woman, is shown by several of the leading designers. It is generally made of velvet in such rich tones as midnight blue, navy blue or dark green.

Velvet Bows
Tailored velvet bows in light tints add a new touch to the bodices of dark wool frocks. Shell pink appears as black, blue-green as brown.

How I Broke Into The Movies

Copyright by Hal C. Herman

BY ESTHER RALSTON

NECESSITY and long blond hair propelled me into moving pictures. I needed a job badly and the long blond hair did the rest.

Of course, obtaining my first part in pictures could scarcely be called breaking into the movies. It took more than golden tresses to get me parts that eventually led to something really worth while. It took hard work, a large quantity of tears, and more dogged persistence than I ever dreamed I possessed.

I will always be glad I am a blond, though, for my hair certainly did me a good turn when it won me my first chance to appear before the camera in a picture directed by Lois Weber.

I needed a job, as I have mentioned before. Miss Weber needed an angel for her picture and I happened to be on the set at the time.

Although I was only in my early teens at the time I became a moving picture angel, my screen debut followed several years of work on the vaudeville stage. I had toured in a family act with my mother and father. As a small child I first did acrobatic stunts, but that ended when my head came into violent contact with the stage floor one night in an accident. Right then I decided that the life of a flying rings artist was not for me and I took up dancing.

The war made hard times for vaudeville acts and bookings were not to be had. Then father received word from a friend of his, a manager on the Pacific coast, ask-



Esther Ralston.

ing us to come to California, assuring us of bookings there.

There was only one way for us to reach California, so we started to play our way across the continent. When we reached Los Angeles we learned that father's friend had left the city two weeks before.

So, you see why I needed a job that day when I appeared on the set of the picture Lois Weber was directing. My aunt, who knew Miss Weber, had taken me there. It was my hair that won me a job, however. Before my aunt had had a chance to talk to Miss Weber she had noticed me and asked who the child with the long golden hair was. She then said she could use me in her picture.

I thought the world was mine then and as time went on and I was given better parts, I was sure of it. Then came the slump that closed down studios and almost brought an abrupt end to my career, a career that had seemed to be definitely launched. Like many others, I had to "break into the movies" all over again and it was a difficult task. Almost a year went by while I diligently sought parts. When I was most discouraged I was summoned to the Famous Players-Lasky studio for an interview with Cecil B. DeMille, who was seeking a cast for "The Golden Bed."

After waiting for two hours to talk with Mr. DeMille I was told that he couldn't see me after all. I went home and had a good cry and then determined to find out why I couldn't have the part I sought. I returned to Mr. DeMille's office and this time I saw him. While we were talking in the outer office a man I didn't know came in and went with Mr. DeMille into the private office.

When he came out he told me that he was Herbert Brenon and that if Mr. DeMille couldn't use me, he could. It turned out that I was unfitted for the part Mr. DeMille had open so I went directly to Mr. Brenon's office. He gave me the part of Mrs. Darling, the young mother in "Peter Pan," and that I considered was when I really "broke into the movies." For following that picture, Paramount gave me a contract as a featured player and later as a star.

Among the films in which she appeared were "Old Ironsides," "The Case of Lena Smith," "The Wheel of Life" (her first talking picture), "The Mighty," "The Prodigal," "Lonely Wives" and "Wheel of Chance." Since her rise in films Miss Ralston has made two vaudeville tours in this country. Early last year she went to London as a single act at the Palladium, and so drifted into British pictures.

W.H.U. Service

LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for December 31 THE LIFE OF PAUL

LESSON TEXT—Philippians 3:1-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. II Timothy 4:7.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Stories of Paul.
JUNIOR TOPIC—In Sight of the Goal.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Aiming High.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Our Debt to Paul.

In order to grasp the meaning of this lesson it is necessary to understand the entire letter to the Philippians. The occasion for writing to the Philippians was the receipt of a much needed contribution from the hand of Epaphroditus for Paul's support while in prison (Phil. 4:10-18). The church was perhaps small and certainly poor (II Cor. 8:1-3), yet it repeatedly sent gifts to him (II Cor. 11:8, 9). It is therefore a letter of a grateful missionary to the church which sent means for his support.

1. The True Israelite (vv. 1-3).
Certain Judaistic teachers had persistently dogged the steps of Paul. Against such he issues the warning, "Beware of dogs"; "beware of evil workers"; "beware of the circumcision." The true Israelite is the one who worships God in the spirit, rejoicing in Christ Jesus, having no confidence in the flesh.

II. Paul's Ground of Confidence. (vv. 4-6).

Paul had everything in which a true Jew might glory.
1. "Circumcised the eighth day" (v. 5). This was the literal requirement of the law for those born under the Abrahamic covenant. His being circumcised showed his true upbringing.

2. "Of the stock of Israel" (v. 5). He was born of the chosen nation by blood and birth.

3. "Of the tribe of Benjamin" (v. 5). The first king of Israel, whose name he bore, was a Benjaminite. The tribe of Benjamin, though small, had remained loyal to national customs.

4. "A Hebrew of the Hebrews" (v. 5). This showed he was of Hebrew parentage and not a proselyte.

5. "Touching the law, a Pharisee" (v. 5). The Pharisees were of the sect most zealous for the rites and ceremonies of Judaism.

6. "Concerning zeal, persecuting the church" (v. 6). He proved his zeal by his positive effort to stamp out that which was threatening Judaism.

7. "Touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless" (v. 6). So exactly had he conformed to this requirement of the law that he was consciously blameless.

III. Paul's Estimate of Himself (vv. 7-9).

If any man had a right to confidence on the ground of inheritance and accomplishment, Paul had. The vision of Christ and his merits gave him the true perspective of values. In this light he saw the utter worthlessness of the things he prized most. He counted all things but loss for Christ, even regarding them as refuse in comparison with what he had gained in Christ.

IV. Paul's Transcendent Aim (vv. 10, 11).

1. "That I may know him" (v. 10). Personal acquaintance with the Lord Jesus was his supreme desire.

2. "The power of his resurrection" (v. 10). This is an advance over personal acquaintance with the Lord. It is the expression of the life of Christ through the apostle.

3. "The fellowship of his sufferings" (v. 10). It is suffering for righteousness' sake, the common experience of all who follow the Lord.

4. "Attain unto the resurrection of the dead" (v. 11). It is not only to be resurrected but to have part in the first resurrection, that is, the resurrection from among the dead, when the Lord Jesus Christ comes back to the earth (I Thess. 4:16, 17).

V. Paul Presses Toward the Goal (vv. 12-14).

Paul clearly grasped the meaning of his perfection in Christ, yet he was keenly conscious of his personal limitation. Herein is expressed the true law of progress in the spiritual life.

1. Conscious limitations (v. 12). "Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect."

2. Conscious of a transcendent goal (v. 13). The Christian life is an upward calling. One must know of heights before he will make any effort to attain unto them.

3. A resolute determination to reach the goal (v. 14). He declares "This one thing I do." The primary concern of life is not the stage of progress made, but the effort to attain thereto.

No Barriers There

Between the humble and contrite heart and the majesty of heaven there are no barriers; the only passport is prayer.—Hoshea Ballou.

EVERYDAY NEW YORK

BY O. O. MCINTYRE

NEW YORK.—It's now 30 years that Tom Noonan has been ministering to the misery of a great city's unwashed in Doyers street.

Depression there is not of the moment but perpetual. To this Cathedral of the Underworld, once a Chinese theatre, 5,000,000 have drifted.

Nightly the queue forms, shuffles in, lifts a weary rasp in.

"Washed in the Blood of the Lamb." Then is fed and bedded on bleak pine flooring. Set netwined in a turn of the slums, the rescue mission catches forlorn spawnings—the lost, beaten and wandering. Ashes of dead ashes!

In the dim-lit blur they appear so many ghosts in a hollow. Flat figures scissored from black paper. The only radiance is the wit and human understanding of Noonan, styled the Bishop of Chinatown. His phrases are rough-hewn but sparkling. He knows the down and outer for he has been one.

It's interesting to watch the eddying of human wreckage. The minute they cross the threshold there is a sudden shine of content. To most people the interior is depressing, smelling dankly of lye. But to outcasts it appears a beautiful anteroom to paradise.

One of the spryest seasonal visitors to Gotham is Mrs. Irvin Cobb's father, Marcus S. Baker, 83 years old. He has held high municipal office in his native Savannah, Ga., for more than 20 years because his popularity is such no one will run against him. An octogenarian, he looks no more than 60, attends a movie daily, and so eager is his gusto for life that in New York he is not even bored by the round of teas.

One of the most beautiful estates in the near-by Jersey environs is that of the late Dwight Morrow in a woodland sweep of Englewood's fringes. Here Col. Lindbergh was married. The Morrow manor is colonial white with green shutters reached by a rambling roadway through a murmurous forest. A brick-pillared entrance to the estate coils with wine-red creepers at which a guard constantly stands. Once the Morrow estate was accessible to the public. But no more, since the terrible tragedy to a member of the household.

Of all estate names, the most appropriate to my notion is, "Planting Fields," the Long Island home of W. R. Coe. His seasonal planting of flowers is the largest of its sort in America. Corey Ford's retreat in Vermont is dubbed "Stoney Brook" and Harry Action's at Flushing, "Mortgage Manor." But the most hilarious was Herb Roth's jerry-built lean-to in a scrubby section of Brooklyn during his struggling-up days and called, "Dandruff on the Knob."

And there is Lincoln Steffens' seagirt residence in the writers' colony at Carmel. It is, "The Getaway."

Charlie Journal, likely best known of silken rope greeters of Broadway's elite, took up his stand a month or so ago at Montmartre, the once satiny haunt of Joan Sawyer. In that era it was by far the toniest of the after-theatre clubs, and Journal the arbiter of its social distinctions. To receive Journal's familiar nod and a ring-side table were tantamount in the White Way index to a Page One headline that you belonged. In the Montmartre of other days an occasional visit was Lee Shubert who came alone, sat aloofly and watched the dancers while sipping a mineral water. It was the only night club I ever saw David Belasco attend, too. He tugged at his forelock awhile in utter abstraction, suddenly glanced about the room and quickly departed. It was quite an act.

Short shavings: Gladstone, once asked to reply vitriolically to an unjust attack, said: "Snakes are immune from their own venom!" ... Dr. Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes, and E. W. Horneau, creator of the crook, Raffles, were brothers-in-law. ... Marie Dressler saw "Three Little Pigs" eight times. ... When George M. Cohan appeared in Boston in his play, "Fifty Miles from Boston," a critic wrote: "That's where it belongs!" ... Vincent Youmans is writing music for the Doug Fairbanks films in England. ... Broadway now has more big name bands than 7 years ago.

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Matter of Diet for Young Child

School Luncheon an Ever-Recurring Problem to Mothers.

Mothers almost at their wits' end struggling with the problem of devising and preparing nutritious and attractive food for the younger members of the family will be interested in the following comment and advice:

"The nutrition column has received several letters in the past few weeks in regard to the problem of luncheon for school children. As soon as the children begin to leave the constant care of the home, adjustments must be made in the plan which has been developed and followed since infancy.

"School days begin early for some children these days, as the nursery schools take children from two years on. These are becoming increasingly popular, especially for the mothers who do work outside their own homes. Day nurseries which care for children of working mothers have been in existence for a long time, but it is only within the past few years that new educational methods for good training in all habits include that of eating wisely.

"The nursery school—so called—in its highest development may be seen at Teachers' college, Columbia university, where teachers are trained especially for this work. Children in these schools stay for the greater part of the day.

"Even when kindergarten and primary school children go home for lunch, mothers often find that the change from home routine creates some meal problem. I should like to recommend to all mothers a bulletin prepared by Mary E. Sweeney, assistant director, Merrill-Palmer school, and Charlotte Chatfield, specialist in food and nutrition, bureau of home economics, Washington, published by the United States Department of Agriculture as circular 203. The title of this is 'Midday Meals for Preschool Children in Day Nurseries and Nursery Schools,' and this bulletin is the product of the experience of the Merrill-Palmer school, which has been the pioneer in this work.

While this material has been developed scientifically, all mothers will find here material for study and for application. The modern mother is always looking for help of this sort. The portion on menu planning, while it has been developed particularly for the needs of young children, in principle applies to the feeding problem of all children. I quote a portion of this for your consideration:

"The nutritive value of the food is not the only consideration in feeding the young child. His appetite or desire to eat, which is affected by many factors, internal and external, has an important bearing on his food intake. In order to attach pleasant memories to food, all associations during the meal hour should be attractive in flavor, color, odor and texture. Careful preparation and attractive service contribute also to the esthetic appeal of food. Serving food that is burned, undercooked, lumpy or too hot may take away the appetite and give rise to a prejudice that it requires months of re-education to overcome.

"A diet containing the right proportions of the different nutrients tends to promote a good appetite. A specific influence on the appetite seems to come from vitamin B. Small portions of food and an opportunity for second servings, inspire a much greater desire to eat than large portions.

Small servings also help the child form the habit of finishing what is placed on his plate. Appetite is stimulated physiologically by hunger contractions in the empty stomach. A regime that places meals far enough apart and reduces or eliminates the practice of eating between meals allows normal hunger to develop and stimulates the desire for food.

"The physical and emotional condition of the child plays an important role. The healthy, active, well-nourished child usually has at mealtime a noticeable eagerness for food that is often absent in the child who is physically below par. Frequent colds, ear troubles and other infections, all seem to affect the appetite. In a healthy child a sudden lack of interest in food may be a sign of approaching illness or fatigue. Children who are fatigued from over-strenuous play, excitement or insufficient sleep may show a disinterest in, or even an active distaste for food.

Their desire to eat is usually restored by a short rest just before mealtime. Emotional upsets from fear, anger or disappointment, if experienced near the meal hour, also affect the appetite. Urging children to eat a full meal under any of these conditions is not advisable. It is better for them to eat nothing or to eat lightly, and to rest quietly until the next meal. If poor appetite becomes chronic, the advice of a physician should be sought. The child whose mealtimes have always been treated without stress or apparent concern is not likely to develop faulty food habits. Wholesome food properly prepared and given to the child without special comment is usually eaten as a matter of course."

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BIG FACTOR IN CURE IS TRAVEL TO ATTAIN IT

I am not denying virtue to the European thermal springs. I believe that they have it. Anyhow, the foreign cure almost invariably is based on it. It may take the form of mud packs, as in Czechoslovakia; the water may and does vary in temperature and in its very mild chemical constituency. But the European cure remains largely a water cure, supplemented by diet, rest and exercise.

These cures are effective in shown by the almost incredible number of people, Europeans, British and American, with whom the visit to this spa or that had been an annual affair. They go back year after year for their cure. Just how many of them could find precisely the same thing at home is a controversial matter. It is my own belief that all of them probably could, but that very often a part of the cure is this very matter of escape from home.

But one outstanding fact became more and more evident to us as time went on. The people who received most benefit were not the actively ill, but the ones who needed reconditioning. For this purpose, and for the ailments which lack of condition always implies, foreign cure is admirable.

Not because practically the same thing could not be taken at home. America at least has a wealth of thermal springs. But because it would not be taken. The man who has crossed 3,000 miles of ocean in search of improvement is likely to do all he can to secure it.—Mary Roberts Rinehart in the Saturday Evening Post.

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COLONIAL DAYS TO LIVE AGAIN

Glory of Old Williamsburg Being Revived.

In a few days a strange thing will be seen in the old part of Williamsburg, Va.—the tearing up of modern streets in order to replace their surfaces with flag and cobblestones. Already many of the buildings of the Colonial period have been reconstructed and tourists will soon have the opportunity of seeing the Williamsburg of pre-Revolutionary times. It is still a little place of about 3,000 inhabitants, its chief distinction the College of William and Mary. The idea of restoring the Colonial part of Williamsburg must be credited to Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, one of its professors. When he was made an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects a citation said: "He has made architecture, history and archeology in America his eternal debtors. Without his vision, his courage and his energy, the restoration of Williamsburg would never have occurred." At the same time John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was similarly honored by the institute, and he authorized Doctor Goodwin to purchase Colonial buildings in Williamsburg in his own name. He spent \$1,850,000 in acquiring properties needed. For 18 months he kept the secret. At a mass meeting of citizens to vote upon the enterprise he was obliged to name his chief patron.

At the University club of Baltimore Doctor Goodwin told the whole story. Henry Ford had been asked to finance the reconstruction, but declined. An address by Doctor Goodwin before the Phi Beta Kappa society in New York interested Mr. Rockefeller; the two men were introduced, and the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg was then and there made possible. Many Colonial memories cluster about Williamsburg. Bruton Parish church was built in 1717. From the powder magazine (1714) Lord Dunmore removed the munitions after the Battle of Lexington. Williamsburg was the capital of the province when Patrick Henry made his deathless speech against the stamp act, on May 30, 1765. Washington's headquarters were in the George Wythe house during the siege of Yorktown. The Virginia Gazette was established there in 1738. A hundred years before the Revolution Nathaniel Bacon held his "rebel" assembly at Middle Plantation, by which name Williamsburg was formerly known. More than a year ago the recreated Raleigh tavern, where royal governors danced and patriots met to conspire, was opened as an exhibition building. Colonial Williamsburg when fully restored will be a museum a few miles square.—New York Times.

Think It Over

He who has never denied himself for the sake of giving has but glanced at the joys of charity.—Madame Swetchine.

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WHAT?—?

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THEY ARE DARLINGS, ANTY DOUGIE... BUT WHAT A JOB TO KEEP THEM CLEAN, THE FOREVER WASHING CLOTHES

GET YOURSELF SOME EXTRA HELP, MOLLY... ANOTHER PAIR OF TWINS WILL GIVE IT TO YOU.

WHAT?—?

I MEAN THE TWINS YOU GET IN EVERY BAR OF FELS-NAPHTA, GOOD GOLDEN SOAP AND PLENTY OF NAPHTHA, INSTEAD OF SOAP.

THAT SOUNDS LIKE EASIER WASH-DAYS TO ME—AL GET SOME FELS-NAPHTHA TODAY!

WE'RE TWINS—AND SO IS FELS-NAPHTA SOAP! THAT'S WHY IT GIVES YOU EXTRA HELP—CLEANER, WHITER CLOTHES—WITHOUT HARD RUBBING. CHANGE TO FELS-NAPHTA SOAP... AND SEE!

THEY ARE DARLINGS, ANTY DOUGIE... BUT WHAT A JOB TO KEEP THEM CLEAN, THE FOREVER WASHING CLOTHES

GET YOURSELF SOME EXTRA HELP, MOLLY... ANOTHER PAIR OF TWINS WILL GIVE IT TO YOU.

WHAT?—?

I MEAN THE TWINS YOU GET IN EVERY BAR OF FELS-NAPHTA, GOOD GOLDEN SOAP AND PLENTY OF NAPHTHA, INSTEAD OF SOAP.

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CAP AND BELLS

HIS PRECIOUS PEARL

The newly married couple were having turkey for the first time. "I don't know how it is," remarked the husband, "but this bird's got bones all over it. Just listen to the knife on them."

"O, how silly of you, darling! Those aren't bones—those are shells."

"Shells?"

"Yes. Don't you remember you said you liked turkey with oyster stuffing?"

Sounds Like Good Idea

Church Member—Brother, do you ever find it hard to remain a Christian?

Head Deacon—I should say I do, especially when I listen to some of the fellows talk after I have helped elect them to office. There should be days of grace on which a Christian is allowed to use a machine gun without penalty. — Border Cities Star.

Sounds Dangerous

Phyllis—Do you think kissing is as dangerous as they say?

Paul—Well, it has put an end to a good many bachelors.—Border Cities Star.

Doesn't Bother Him

"Jackie, this is terrible. I have to scold you all day long."

"Don't worry, mummy, I am not a bit sensitive."—Hamburg Hummel.

No Pride

He—I know where I can buy a good second-hand car for three-fifty.

She—Oh, Tom! Would you like to get hurt in that kind of a car?

IN RESERVE

Freddy had been sent to borrow a gardening fork from Mr. Brown next door.

"Daddy says will you lend him your fork?" he asked, politely.

"But haven't you forgotten something?" reproved Brown, who was rather strict on manners.

Freddy looked puzzled for a moment. Then he brightened up.

"Oh, yes," he replied. "Daddy said, 'If the old miser refuses, try Mr. Jones.'"

Night Work

The magistrate looked hard at the rough-looking individual in the dock.

"How comes it that you dared to break into this gentleman's house in the dead of night?" he asked.

The man in the dock shrugged his shoulders helplessly.

"Well, your worship," he replied, "last month you 'ad me up for stealing in broad daylight. Ain't I going to be allowed to work at all?"

PLAYS SAFE

Have you a careful chauffeur?"

"Very. He never runs over anyone unless he is sure he can make a get-away."

More Satisfaction Can't Be Bought for 5c

Wrigley's Spearmint Gum

THE PERFECT GUM

THE FLAVOR LASTS

EMBARRASSED

by your baking results?

Change to Occident

Flour and win compliments from your family and friends... Better baking guaranteed on a money-back basis.

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FAMOUS RADIO ANNOUNCER says: "I'll announce to the world that THE EDISON is a great Hotel"

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1000 ROOMS EACH WITH BATH, RADIO AND CIRCULATING ICE WATER

Hinsdale

Observed Golden Wedding
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Valmore Aldrich observed their fiftieth wedding anniversary on Tuesday at their home. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich were married Dec. 26, 1883, by Rev. Joseph Leach, minister of the Congregational Church at Keene.

Mr. Aldrich was a son of the late Samuel B. and Sophia (Gurley) Aldrich of Keene. He worked in West Keene during his younger days and came to Hinsdale in 1874 where he worked in the lumber business for a number of years. He was later employed in the Brightwood paper mill twelve years and for the Granite State Mowing Machine Co., twenty-eight years. He retired from active work a number of years ago.

Mrs. Aldrich formerly was Miss Hattie Mason, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Nash) Mason. Both are members of the local Congregational church. They received friends during the day and were assisted by two nieces, Mrs. Ross Spencer of Northfield, Mass., and Mrs. Frank Minor of Keene.

Hinsdale Locals

A family Christmas party was held Friday evening at the Congregational Church. Approximately two-hundred attended. There was a program of songs, recitations, and a short one-act play before Santa Claus distributed presents to the children.

The local order of Foresters of America have elected their officers for the coming year. They are as follows: Chief Ranger, Mr. George Ruber; Sub Chief Ranger, Mr. Leo Gratton; Treasurer, Mr. Edward Plantier; Financial Secretary, Mr. Ray L. Fletcher; Recording Secretary, Mr. Mark Chamberlain; Lecturer, Mr. Ernest Kilhart; Senior Woodard, Mr. Leonard Waters; Junior Woodard, Mr. Arthur Ruber; Senior Beedle, Mr. William Cunningham; Junior Beedle, Mr. Dono Bergeron. The next meeting will be held next Wednesday evening.

Hinsdale Personals

Miss Elizabeth Johnson, a sophomore at the University of Vermont is spending the Christmas vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Johnson.

Mr. Louis H. May of Clark University spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. George Norcross.

Miss Betsy Warden returned home from the University of Massachusetts for a week's vacation.

Miss Alice Jeffords of Franklin spent Christmas with her mother, Mrs. Helen Jeffords.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Gallison of Boston, Mass., spent Christmas with Rev. and Mrs. Johnson A. Haines. Mrs. Alice Gallison returned with them from a visit in Boston.

Miss Ruth Colton spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Colton.

Miss Helen Brownell is spending her Christmas vacation with Mr. and Mrs. John Felice of South Hadley, Mass.

Mrs. Grace Wellington and Miss Doris Wellington spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Gail Tuttle of Keene.

Mr. Fred Johnson of Waterville, Maine, is visiting his nephew, Mr. Cleon B. Johnson of this town.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleon B. Johnson and family spent Christmas with Mrs. Johnson's parents in South Hadley, Mass.

Mrs. Katherine Hibbetts is visiting her sister in Revere, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Glen S. Higgins spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Warren Kensington of Greenfield, Mass.

Mr. Wilson S. McCray of Washington, D. C., is visiting his aunt, Miss Jane Conway, for the holidays.

Miss Lillian G. Myers returned home for a week's vacation from Florence, Mass.

Miss Esther G. Smith of Boston, Mass., spent Christmas with her father, Mr. William G. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Tacy of New Ipswich visited friends here last week end.

Miss Dorothy White of New York City and Mr. Harold White of New Haven, Conn., spent Christmas with their mother, Mrs. Michael White of this town.

Rev. Charles Temple of Providence R. I. is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edalbert J. Temple.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Robinson, accompanied by Mr. Raymond Robinson, left Tuesday for Hartford, Conn., to attend the wedding of their son, Mr. Albert Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Johnson and son spent Christmas in Agawam, Mass.

Mrs. Edward Bailey of Brockton, Mass., spent the Christmas week end with her sister, Mrs. Daniel P. Welch.

Mr. John L. Lamb and Mrs. Emma Lamb spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Richards in Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Miss Jean Yaloff, teacher of the sixth grade, is spending the Christmas vacation at her home in Laconia.

Mr. and Mrs. Dominick J. Roy spent Christmas in Barre, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Porter, former residents of Hinsdale, visited friends over the holiday.

Miss Frances Sikoski, who is in training at Cooley-Dickinson Hospital, Northampton, Mass., is at home for a Christmas vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Booth of Brattleboro, Vt., spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Ray L. Fletcher.

Mrs. Marcus Crownshield of Jamaica, Vt., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Stearns.

Miss Martha Gray and Miss Marion Daggett of Walloway, Mass., and Mrs. Charles Temple of Providence, R. I., visited Mrs. Nellie Gray last week end.

Miss Beryl Streeter and Miss Lorna Streeter are visiting Mrs. Ida Perkins of Brattleboro, Vermont.



Announcing

AN

IMPORTANT

NEW NOTE IN
FORMAL
DINNER
FROCKS

WE'VE been treated to a goodly number of original creations this season but none quite so new as the formal frock which covers one's shoulders, and either features an extremely low back decolletage, or also demurely covers one up. Those frocks may be worn to afternoon social gatherings and also for an evening date of more formal proportions. A tiny hat is always ensembled with the dinner gown... and a bit of veil adds a welcome touch.

Satin or velvet is usually chosen for these long, graceful gowns... velvet works in particularly well with the mermaid silhouette as shown in the frock illustrated. A slenderizing silhouette, one that lends grace and charm to its wearer, it is receiving its full share of popular approval. The width of the shoulders is much softer than in previous seasons and much more wearable. (McClure & Co., Inc., New York City.)

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Personals

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stearns entertained a party of eleven at dinner on Christmas Day.

Mr. Seth Field and Mr. Edward Morgan of Boston are at their homes on Main street for the Christmas vacation.

Mr. Will Dale was home from Mechanicsville, N. Y., for the holiday.

TRAIN SCHEDULES

Northfield Station

Central Vermont Railway

Northbound

10:16 A. M. Except Sundays
6:38 A. M. Except Sundays
For East Northfield, Vernon and Brattleboro.

Southbound

7:50 A. M. Except Sundays
3:55 A. M. Except Sundays
For Millers Falls, Amherst, Palmer, Williamstown, Norwich and New London.

Station Hours

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Week-Days Only.
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and TRUST COMPANY

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NEED TUNING UP
FOR SPRING?

After January 1st, we can run your car to and from our garage on our plates and put it in first-class condition, ready for Spring use, if you do not register it now

THE MORGAN GARAGE
NORTHFIELD, MASS.

Telephone 178

Thoughts Of Jerusalem

As Christmas passes and the old year gives way to the new, thoughts of Jerusalem, the Holy Land, appear in thousands of minds—and the sentiments those thoughts express are echoed in thousands of hearts. No place in the world, not even those imagined places beyond the atmosphere of the world we know, has exerted so strong and unfailing an influence on the imaginations of mankind as has the Cradle of Christianity.

In Jerusalem, practically unchanged through nineteen hundred years, are the scenes that Christ knew. The age-old hills of Judea remain through time, as do the green pastures and still waters of Biblical significance. The Garden of Gethsemane is there, and the Cradle of Jesus. The River Jordan, by its name the mightiest of all the rivers of the world, flows on as ever, serenely to the sea. And in quiet Palestine are the streets and buildings that were old before the Christian calendar began. The Plain of Sharon is still fruitful, and the rose of which Solomon sang in the most majestic of all poetry, blooms profusely. And there is Cana of Galilee, scene of the wedding feast, and Nazareth, where the carpenter who was to change all the civilized world, grew to manhood. Not an inch of earth but is rich in history, and in the lore of ages. Not a scene but brings to mind some stirring passage from the Testaments.

No journey offers the traveler so much in historical importance in the pleasures of meditation and study. It is a strange fact that but one in two hundred of the ministers who preach the gospel in this country, have ever visited Palestine. But one in thousands of their congregations have set foot on the ground that the prophets trod. Palestine is beside creed, beside denominations—it embraces them all, and its history belongs to all. Those who are so fortunate as to go to it, once, twice or a dozen times, are to be envied.

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Morgan Garage

Northfield, Mass.

Telephone 173

Gill

The next regular meeting of the Gill Community Club will be held on Tuesday, January 9, instead of next Tuesday as is the usual date for the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neff of West Gill have moved to Northfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bogue and family went to Hartford, Conn., for Christmas. Mr. Bogue's nephew and niece returned with them for a week's visit with their cousins, Ellwyn and Marjorie.

Fifteen women registered under the C. W. A. and will begin work as soon as material arrives from headquarters. Mrs. G. E. Hastings has been appointed supervisor. The work will probably be conducted in the Town Hall.

North Hinsdale

A group of young people, accompanied by Miss Lucille Smith on a saxophone and Mr. Carleton Rouillard on a cornet, serenaded several families on Christmas eve with carols.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Perry of Newport spent last week end with Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Patterson. Miss Shirley Perry returned with them Monday for a week's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland Smith spent Sunday at Mrs. Smith's former home in Leyden, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Anderson of Gardner, Mass., spent Christmas with Mrs. Dora L. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard MacDonald spent Christmas in Quechee, Vermont.

If Mr. Leon W. Pratt will call at the Herald office, he may receive a free ticket to the Victoria Theatre.

WOOD WANTED

Bids are wanted for supplying wood for the Public Schools. For particulars apply to Superintendent of Schools. School Committee 38-3t-ch Town of Northfield

For Your Amusement
At The TheatresAt The Lawler
GREENFIELD

Afternoons at 2.15; Evenings at 7.30. Holidays and Sunday Continuous from 2.15.

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One Entire Week!
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Latchis Theatre
BRATTLEBORO

Friday and Saturday
"GOING HOLLYWOOD"
Marion Davies and
Bing Crosby
Monday and Tuesday
Joe E. Brown in
"SON OF A SAILOR"
Wednesday and Thursday
"SHOULD LADIES BEHAVE"
Lionel Barrymore and
Alice Brady

Auditorium

Friday and Saturday
Jackie Cooper in
"THE LONE COWBOY"
Monday and Tuesday
"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"
with a big cast of stars
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
"DESIGN FOR LIVING"
Marian Hopkins, Frederic March
and Gary Cooper

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While You Wait

Special Attention Given
At Regular Prices
to Northfield patrons

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Greenfield

YOUR CHILD
AND THE SCHOOL

By Dr. ALBERT C. HARRIS

Director, Bureau of Health Education
New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction

Bad Posture

I have mentioned poor or bad posture as an accompaniment of improper diet. It isn't always present, but slouching and other posture defects do often occur with and as a result of undernourishment. The reason is not obscure.



Muscle strength and tone depend upon a proper and adequate food supply. Muscles are fed from the food we eat. As you would expect, they need certain kinds of foods. That is nature's way with humans, as well as with animals and plants. Some things go to build, while other things are harmful. So there are foods that make muscles strong and firm.

It is easy to see what happens when the muscles are weak and soft. The bony skeleton droops. Bones tend to sag. Of course, they can't fall far out of position, but the muscles aren't strong enough to keep them in place. And all the time, the force of gravity is at work, so when we stand the tendency to slouch is aggravated. Thus, the child who leaves his milk, fruit and vegetables, or who spoils his appetite with an excess of sweets and pastries, is likely to be the bad posture case.

Next week Dr. Ireland will write about school fatigue.

If Mrs. Charles E. Abbott of Brattleboro, Vt. will call at The Herald office, she may receive a free ticket to the Victoria Theatre.

CLASSIFIED

Rates—One cent per word per insertion, minimum charge 25c per insertion. Cash in advance required.

Classified Advertisements should reach the Herald office before Thursday noon for proper insertion. Advertisements may be left at the Herald office or telephoned to 230-3.

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SITUATION WANTED

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